# The New-York Times.

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## PILGRIMS' MONUMENT.

### Great Festival of the Forefathers at Plymouth.

### Laying of the Corner-stone of the Memorial Monument.

### Speeches of Gov. Banks, Mr. Burlingame, Senators Hale and Chase, Judge Warren and Others.

### Grand Banquet---Five Thousand Persons Present.

### Letters from President Buchanan, Edward Everett, Senator Douglas and Other Distinguished Men.

### PLYMOUTH ROCK IN ITS GLORY.

### GRAND ILLUMINATION AND GENERAL REJOICINGS.

From the Special Reporter of the N. Y. Times.
PLYMOUTH, Tuesday, Aug. 2, 1859.

This quaint and beautiful old town has seen to-day such sights as the Pilgrim Fathers little dreamed of when they hurried on shore from that little *Mayflower* two centuries ago. Every son of New-England, and for the matter of that every son of America, may take a just pride in the zeal, enthusiasm and honest sincerity of feeling which have marked this great celebration. From all corners of the old Bay State, from the white shores of Cape Ann, from "rich and rural Worcester," from Berkshire Hills, the Massachusetts men have swarmed back to this old homestead of the race, to lay their tribute on our sacred Rock, and with them every State and Territory of our broad Union, too, represented by masculine worth and female beauty, is on the ground. Of all the world's wealth in the way of the

"Delphian vales, the Palestines,
The Meccas of the mind,"

what one, indeed, ought more to move the better instincts of the American heart than this brave old boulder on the sandy coast of the once-barren New-England, now become a "mother of nations?" Fight among ourselves as we may, quarrel over our rights and our wrongs—shout as we may, like Austria and France in the play, "from North to South" in "one another's mouth," we are after all of one mind when we think for a moment solemnly upon the great old times in which the Pilgrims laid deep and broad for us that corner-stone of Liberty and Empire on which we have been building ever since. And so we may all take an honest pride, as I said before, in the goodly laying this day made of a corner-stone in this their cradle-town of a goodly canopy to shield their rock from "Time's revenges," and to be a monument to them forever.

One would hardly have suspected that so small a town as Plymouth could be made to hold so many people as have found it to-day about the most spacious, airy and delightful place in all New-England. I think the expansive phenomenon a moral and not a material one. It is the Plymouth heart which has opened to us strangers, and, taking us in, has made us brethren.

When I entered the town this morning it was alive with flags and smiles; the weather good, the temper of the people better. Of course I marched straight to kiss the Rock, but by reason of the preparations for the proper adornment of that venerable stone, was unable to achieve the wish of my heart. That is no good ground, however, for my refusing your readers the following excellent account, which I find in the *Old Colony Memorial* of that town:

DESCRIPTION OF FOREFATHERS' ROCK.

Since the excavations for the Canopy have commenced, there has been an unusual interest manifested in the far-famed Rock which formed the stepping stone for the Pilgrims, when they first landed upon our shores. With many (says the *Plymouth Rock*, from which we quote) this interest has shown itself in truly Yankee style—an intense desire to obtain a "specimen" to carry off as a memento—a desire which, of course, could not be gratified without the total removal of the rock in no very lengthy period of time.

Strangers who have formed their idea of the rock from the rhetorical flourishes of orators, and the rhapsodies of poets, who have declaimed and sung of the "rock-bound shores of Plymouth," must, of course, modify their impressions somewhat when they come to behold the rock itself. That the Pilgrims of the *Mayflower*, in their passage around Cape Cod Bay, beheld a rocky coast at Manomet point and vicinity, some three miles south of us, there is abundance of evidence which all will appreciate who know the locality of that part of the town. But the epithet "rock-bound" will not apply to the place where the landing took place, nor to any locality on the shore within two or three miles either way. The ocean shore all along the village of Plymouth is now, and was at the time of the landing, a sandy beach. Forefathers' Rock is a boulder, by which term geologists understood a large rock, not a ledge, which has been moved from place to place by the action of water and ice, and of which the edges and corners are generally worn so that the rock presents a somewhat rounded appearance. Such a rock is the only one which a seaman along an unknown coast would think of approaching in a boat. A shore lined by rocky cliffs or ledges would be the most dangerous place in the world upon which to land. It is a historical fact that the *Mayflower* anchored at the entrance of the harbor near Beach Point, and the people came ashore in a shallop, or small boat. That they should make towards a small rock, or something for a stepping-stone, instead of attempting to land upon the sand or mud, is perfectly natural. It is not easy to ascertain with exactness the size of the rock at the time of the landing, from the fact that portions have been taken from it and carried to other localities. It may have weighed twenty tons, more or less. It belongs to the kind of rock known as syenitic greenstone, or that kind of granite by geologists sometimes called syenite, in which a variety of hornblende of a dark green color predominates, so as to give the rock, in places at least, a dark greenish color. The ingredients of the rock are small portions of quartz, mica in small black particles, feldspar of a dull white or of a rose tint, some of it imperfectly crystalized, and hornblende. It takes a beautiful polish, and there are, we believe, some specimens of it set in rings and pins. It has been remarked by Dr. HITCHCOCK, the geologist, we think, that this is the only rock of the kind to be found on our eastern New England shore. There are similar varieties, of course, but none that geologists would call identical nearer than Nova Scotia, from which place it is thought this rock—itself a Pilgrim—was transported by ice and the action of water.

As to the *identity* of the rock, in regard to which so many anxious questions are asked, there is probably not the slightest shadow of doubt. The historical evidence, is substantially as follows: THOMAS FAUNCE, one of the ruling elders of the first church in Plymouth, was born in the year 1646, and died in the year 1745, at the advanced age of ninety-nine years. He was, of course, for years cotemporary and acquainted with the pilgrims of the *Mayflower*. In the year 1741, four years before his death, upon hearing that a wharf (now known as Hedge's wharf) was to be built near or over the rock, which was then at the water's edge, the Elder visited the spot, and in the presence of many witnesses stated that the Pilgrims had uniformly declared this to be the rock upon which they landed in 1620. This statement was made in the presence of Deacon EPHRAIM SPOONER, who was present at the time, and who died in 1818, within the memory of very many now living. The same facts were confirmed by one Mrs. WHITE, who died in 1810, aged 95 years, and who was acquainted with the family of Elder FAUNCE. Thus it appears that between the present generation and the *Mayflower* party, the connection is formed by two persons, and this connection is complete and reliable. There are many historical events which pass unquestioned, whose authenticity is not half so satisfactory as the identity of Forefathers' Rock.

In 1775, some "ardent Whigs," we are told, attempted to remove the rock to Town square, (then Court square,) for the purpose of erecting over it a liberty-pole as a rallying motive in behalf of the revolutionary struggle which was then beginning to manifest itself. In so doing the rock split asunder, an omen which many thought betokened a separation of the Colonies from the Mother Country, an event which a few years afterwards took place. A portion of the rock, however, was actually removed to the square, where it remained until July 4, 1834, when it was placed in front of Pilgrim Hall, and surrounded by an iron railing, where it still remains. The "ardent Whigs" lowered the under portion of the rock into its original bed, where it has ever rested; the only change that is known to have been made in its position being simply an elevation to prevent its being covered by the wharf. A recent writer, quoted by Mr. RUSSELL in his *Pilgrim Memorials*, says: "We have always understood, from those who witnessed its removal in 1775, that it was first perpendicularly raised some feet above its original bed on the shore, and that blocks were placed under it, which still remain there."

In digging under the rock, last week, "blocks," or timbers, were actually found under the rock, as mentioned above, and are now lying upon the wharf near the rock.

In this statement we have given the above synopsis of evidence, not for the purpose of clearing up a doubtful question, but that at this particular time the facts may be before the mind in connection with the great event of the coming week—the laying of the corner stones of monuments to mark the place of the landing, and to perpetuate the memory of that memorable band whose self-denial, toils and sufferings laid the foundation of our Republic, and whose sterling elements of character were the basis of their success and of our present prosperity.

This famous locality, long neglected, is now in a fair way of being suitably marked by a monument that will be both durable and ornamental. The foundation of solid granite, laid in cement, and some eighteen feet square, and ten feet deep, will be completed before this reaches our readers, and will be ready for the corner-stone of the architectural canopy, which will be laid on Tuesday next. This canopy will combine more beauty of design than could be had in a pyramid, and will not only shelter the Rock, but will leave it exposed to view. In the design, Mr. BILLINGS has made a monument of his skill and good taste that will be sure to endure as long as Quincy granite will last. If the descendants of the Pilgrims will manifest half the enthusiasm in this enterprise that Mr BILLINGS manifests, the canopy, which is commenced on the present Anniversary of the Sailing of the Pilgrims, will be ready for completion on the next anniversary of their "Landing."

The site selected for the monument is very fine. It is to be erected on one of the lofty hills that skirt the village of Plymouth; and from its prominent post will be visible from all points to persons visiting the first settlement of the Pilgrim Fathers of New-England. At the same time its site is so commanding that almost all the objects of interest relating to Pilgrim history, and the homes of our Forefathers, can be readily seen even from its base.

The foundation covers a large part of the summit of the hill, and is firmly laid with Quincy Granite and strong cement. This portion of the hill was given by BENJAMIN HATHAWAY, Esq., of Plymouth, and was valued by him at $1,000. The corner-stone is the gift of Mr. E. FREDERICK, of Quincy. The cavity in the corner-stone is sufficiently large to hold a leaden box eleven inches by seven and five inches in height. The following articles, prepared by Dr. NATHANIEL B. SHURTLEFF, the antiquarian, of Boston, at the request of the Building Committee, have just been deposited in the box, which bears on its cover the following words:

Placed
in the corner-stone
of the
National Monument to the Forefathers,
by
The Pilgrim Society of Plymouth,
2d August, 1859.

1. The plate, which measures 7¾ by 5¼ inches, bears the following inscription, engraved in very plain and legible letters, by Mr. E. W. BOWNE:

The Corner-Stone
of the
National Monument to the Forefathers,
laid in presence of
The Pilgrim Society of Plymouth,
by the
M. W. Grand Lodge of Freemasons, of Massachusetts,
M. W. JOHN T. HEARD, G. Master,
on the second day of August, A. D. 1859, A. L. 5859,
being in the two hundred and thirty ninth year,
since the first settlement of New England
by the Pilgrim Forefathers.

Richard Warren,
President of the Pilgrim Society;
Building Committee,

| | |
|---|---|
| John H. Clifford, | Nathaniel B Shurtleff, |
| Samuel Nicolson, | Charles G. Davis, |
| William Thomas, | Eleazer C. Sherman, |

Hammatt Billings, Architect;
Willard M. Harding, Financial Agent.

James Buchanan, President of the United States.
Nathaniel P. Banks, Governor of Massachusetts.
William T. Davis, Chairman of Selectmen
of Plymouth.

2. A description of the site for the monument.
3. An account of the corner-stone, and Legislative appropriations for alto reliefs.
4. Papers, diplomas, certificates and circulars relating to the monument.
5. The Illustrated Pilgrim Almanac for the year 1860, published in aid of the monument fund.
6. The first charter for a colony in Virginia and other parts and territories in America, 1606.
7. The Great Patent of New-England in America, 1620, granted to the council established at Plymouth in the County of Devon, for the planting, ruling, ordering and governing of New England in America.
8. The Charter of the colony of New-Plymouth, in New-England, granted in 1630, to WM. BRADFORD and his associates.
9. The social compact of the forefathers of the *Mayflower*, 1620.
10. The Declaration of Independence of the United Colonies of America, 1776.
11. The Constitution of the United States of America, 1787.
12. The Constitution or form of Government for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, 1780.
13. Metallic Copies of the Seals of the Colony of New-Plymouth, of the Colony of the Massachusetts Bay in New England, and of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
14. Bradford's History of Plymouth Plantation. Edited by CHARLES DEANE, Esq. 1856.
15. Printed Title Pages to the Plymouth and Massachusetts Colony Records. Edited by NATHANIEL B SHURTLEFF.
16. Guide to Plymouth, and Recollections of the Pilgrims. By WM. S. RUSSELL. 1846.
17. Pilgrim Memorials, and Guide to Plymouth. By WM. S. RUSSELL. 1855. With a Map of the Village.
18. Map of the Town of Plymouth, Printed in 1830.
19. Map of Cape Cod Bay, showing the way traversed by the Pilgrims in 1620, in sailing from Provincetown Harbor to Plymouth. Map showing the Boundaries of the Plymouth Colony, with points of interest marked. Plan of Plymouth, including bays, harbors and islands. By CHARLES BLASKOWITZ. Containing memoranda, and denoting remarkable points. Issued by WILLIAM S. RUSSELL.
20. Plymouth Directory, printed in 1851.
21. Annual Reports of the Town of Plymouth, for the financial year ending Feb. 1, 1859.
22. List of Town Officers of Plymouth, for the year 1859.
23. List of Officers of the Pilgrim Society of Plymouth, for the year 1859.
24. Diploma of Membership of the Pilgrim Society.
25. *Old Colony Memorial*, and *Plymouth Rock*, newspapers printed in Plymouth—the last weekly issue of each containing information about the arrangements for laying the corner stones of the National Monument, and of the Canopy of Forefathers' Rock.
26. Printed copy of the Discourse delivered by ROBERT CUSHMAN, at the "Common House" in Plymouth, in December, 1621.
27. *Massachusetts State Register* for the year 1859. By ADAMS, SAMPSON & CO.
28. *Manual for the Use of the General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, for* 1859. Prepared by S. N. GIFFORD and WILLIAM STOWE.
29. Names of the Committee of Arrangements for laying the corner stones of the Monument and Canopy.
30. A small portion of Forefathers' Rock.
31. Other printed matters.

The monumental Canopy is intended as a shelter and protection to Forefather's Rock, and is, consequently, to be erected near the water's side, over the spot originally occupied by the Rock at the time of the landing of the passengers of the *Mayflower* on the 21st of December, 1620.

In the year 1741, the rock was raised from the bed where it had laid for unknown ages, and, without disturbing its relative position, was elevated a few feet, in order to prevent its being hidden from sight by the new wharf, arrangements for the building of which had then been actually made.

In 1775 an attempt was made to remove the Rock to the town square, but in consequence of an accidental splitting of this renowned memorial, a portion only was taken from the wharf, the remainder being left to serve as a mark to designate the place of landing. The part carried to the square has since (in 1834) been again transported, and is now lying before Pilgrim Hall, inclosed by an iron fence. The wharf and buildings standing upon it were bought of ANDREW L. RUSSELL, Esq., of Plymouth, at a very liberal price. The buildings have been removed, and the foundation prepared for the corner stone.

The Canopy will cover a square space, the sides of which will measure about fifteen feet. The whole height of the structure will be about thirty feet. Each of the four façades will present an arched opening, through which Forefathers' Rock can be seen resting upon the floor of the arched chamber. The angles of the openings will be formed of solid piers, decorated with Roman Doric columns, bearing a plain entablature; above which will be an ornamental attic, with tablets containing inscriptions, in the spaces above the arches; and the whole will be surmounted with circular pediments, the continuation of which will form the roof. At the angles on the outside between the columns are to be placed four statues, representing some of the most distinguished persons among the Pilgrims. The material of which it is to be constructed is Quincy granite, and Messrs. FREDERICK & SARGENT, the contractors, will complete it on or before next Forefathers' Day, if the requisite funds are collected for defraying the expenses attendant upon the construction.

Within the corner stone is deposited a leaden box of the same dimensions with that for the Monument, bearing the following inscription:

Placed
in the corner-stone
of the
Monumental Canopy of Forefathers' Rock,
by
The Pilgrim Society of Plymouth,
2d August, 1859.

The following deposits were made within the box, before its cover was securely sealed:

1. A plate bearing the following inscription, engraved in very distinct letters, by Mr. E. W. BOUVE:

This Casket,
containing objects of historical interest
relating to the Plymouth Forefathers,
is deposited
in the corner-stone
of a Monumental Canopy,
erected for the shelter and protection of
The Rock
on which the Pilgrims of the Mayflower
landed, on the 21st day of December,
A. D. 1620.

Corner Stone
Laid on the 2d day of August 1859,
With religious and masonic services,
Under the direction of
The Pilgrim Society of Plymouth,
RICHARD WARREN, President.
Building Committee:

| | |
|---|---|
| John H. Clifford, | Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, |
| Samuel Nicolson, | Charles G. Davis, |
| William Thomas. | Eleazer C Sherman. |

Hammatt Billings, Architect.
W. M. Harding, Financial Agent.

M. W. John T. Heard, Grand Master of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Freemasons of Massachusetts.

Besides the plate, duplicates of many of the articles deposited under the corner stone of the National Monument were placed in the box.

### THE LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE.

This part of the ceremony was accomplished in the usual grave mysterious Masonic way, and immediately after it was completed the President of the Pilgrim Society, the accomplished RICHARD WARREN, Esq., of Boston, delivered the following soul-stirring address, which was received with hearty cheers:

OPENING ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT WARREN.

NEW-ENGLAND MEN AND WOMEN!—AMERICANS: The day has dawned! it has at last come—the day when the children of the Pilgrim Fathers have gathered to commence a monument to their memory!

On these hills, my friends, many of us oft have trod in boyhood's play hours, and in manhood's maturer years. We have walked over the graves of the great, because of the good: of the noble, because of the humble ones: of the Fathers and Mothers of our Country.

What mean we by this day's work? What are we doing, descendants of the Pilgrims? That which shall redound to our honor in all coming time, if we persevere and complete—as I feel sure we shall—these monuments to the Pilgrim Fathers.

With words of power: in poetry, in painting, in sculpture, too, they have been remembered. The Pulpit and the Press have bowed in reverential awe before their greatness. Orators and Statesmen, Lawmakers and Poets have come to this ancient town, as to a holy shrine, to pay homage. We are, by some, accused of glorifying the Fathers too much. We cannot do so. They were great men in daring what they did, when they did. The gratitude of the whole Continent should be freely, and without stint, given to them.

My friends, we have this morning laid the corner stone of one monument on the Rock. We are now about to lay that of a structure, the grandest the world had seen, intended to mark the events of the landing of 1620 in the Nation's History; that decisive event, which, in reality, began this our great and happy country. Let it rise speedily—and as from distant ocean the toil-worn mariner approaching home shall look hither, and view it reaching toward the clouds, he shall also see inscribed on it a motive for action—an aid to all worthy purpose.

Many have found fault with the magnitude of the undertaking. Some deride it, and say it is unsuitable for the events. Others would have it erected in a city. No! Here where we stand is the spot for it. From hence, cast your eyes across yonder waters. In a clear day, Cape Cod is visible. There, at Provincetown, the Pilgrims first cast anchor—and within the arms of that Cape they found shelter. There is Clark's Island, named for the mate of the *Mayflower*. There the Pilgrims worshipped on their first Sabbath, in a temple not made with hands—

The waves around were roaring,
The chilly winds were blowing.

Perhaps an Indian was watching without, comprehending that they, too, were speaking to the Great Spirit, whom he ignorantly worshiped. After this holy service they returned to their small vessel, their only refuge in the night. In peace they rested, watched over by their God. In front of that island the *Mayflower* was at anchor. On my left you see Captain's Hill, the residence of MILES STANDISH. On our right rises the Burial Hill. Beneath those sods rest BRADFORD and the son of ROBERT CUSHMAN. Monuments have been erected there to their names by grateful descendants. Beyond that lies Watson's Hill, on which the first treaty was made between the white man and the Indian!

Nearly in front of where we stand is Marshfield, the home of the WINSLOWS, and in later days of DANIEL WEBSTER. It is a beautiful spot, full of sacred associations. The whole country mourns yet for one of her greatest men, whose dust reposes in a tomb near the house always hospitable to visitors—never to be forgotten by those who have been there. And not far off, on our left, is Jones' river, in Kingston, where ELDER BREWSTER lived. As these places are within our view, how does the past come back to us. As we stand on Monument Hill let that past nerve us all with new strength for our life-work. One thing is certain. The monument can be built if New-England says it shall be. Whenever she or her children have fully determined to do anything, that has been done—say it in regard to this, New-England men, New England women! say it with faith that it can be, and bring your energies to bear upon it, and all doubt will be removed. The cost, large as it sounds, is nothing in reality, to the capacity of those who are asked to do it.

Six years ago, a noble merchant of New-York, princely in work and in gift, wrote that he would "be one of fifty to subscribe a $1 000 for a monument." Not all of the forty-nine others have come, but some have done it. Where are the forty others to respond? Would that I had the ability as I have the desire, to be not merely one such man, but all combined. The merchant paid his money, not waiting for others. Such large amounts are not, however, needed. A small pittance from each of the favored children of New-England will complete it in a few years. Is there such a child anywhere who will not contribute to one, to both of these commemorative stones? I am not willing to entertain such a thought. Think of the Fathers but for one moment, any hesitating one, and you cannot help aiding in the work. Never doubt the accomplishment of that we to-day begin, any more than the Fathers doubted of final success. Let every one give and the work is done. It cannot be done without your aid. No miracle will be worked to finish these structures. It is for you, who have reverence enough for the Fathers, to be willing to show that reverence by acts. Some say the best monument to the Pilgrims is the hearts of their children. Such a monument is apt to crumble. There needs something to look upon—some of the granite of the earth molded into beautiful symmetry to impress on those hearts the story of the past—the heroism of former times.

No victory has ever been so pregnant in its consequences; no event in human story, save that which occurred at Bethlehem, has produced so vast a revolution in the destinies of the human race, as the emigration of the Pilgrims of the *May Flower*. Never again for us, their children, will there be the opportunity, or the occasion, for the employment of art, to embody themes so simply grand, so peculiarly significant. It is worthy, then, of all that art can offer as a testimony. It is worthy of a nation's self-denial, were it necessary, to erect a memorial of gratitude, which shall embody in its design the leading characteristics of the Pilgrim mind.

I now with pleasure introduce to you his Excellency GOV. BANKS, of Massachusetts.

The Governor that is—the Speaker that was—the (what?) that is to be—was received with long-continued applause, but at last made his sonorous accents heard, and to good purpose.

SPEECH OF GOV. BANKS.

MY FELLOW-CITIZENS: It is a voluntary offering which we present to-day. We speak for the living, not for the dead. Surely no people that have animated the scenes of human history—neither the Greeks nor Romans, Celts nor Saxons—have left behind them monuments more numerous, more imperishable, more beautiful, than those that mark the historic paths of the Puritan founders of the Commonwealth. On every side they rise—on the sea and beyond the sea—on the sterile and rock-bound coast—over vale and upland of the rich interior—over meadow, rock and river they speak to us, and will speak forever to those who succeed us, of their marvellous energy, wise forecast, and abiding faith in God. Their career is marked with equal permanence in all pursuits of civilized men, in peace or in war, in the overthrow or reconstruction of governments. Literature, science and art recognize in the works of the Puritans and their descendants some of the most eminent achievements of human genius. Especially marked must be their political philosophy and their experiments in the construction of political institutions. The statutes for distribution of property, the scheme for securing universal education, a government of the majority of the people in place of a minority of rulers—the right of each community to establish and direct its own government, and the absolute freedom of all men in religious worship, are as distinctly foreshadowed in the compact signed on board the *Mayflower* as they are reproduced and exhibited in their institutions of Church and State.

There is something far greater and wiser in the Puritans' works than we could justly anticipate from the study of their history from the time of ELIZABETH to the foundation of the colony of Plymouth. Even to the careful student their trials and awakenings are almost exclusively of a religious nature. If a man maintained steady adherence to the doctrines of CALVIN and the Synod of Dort—if he kept the Sabbath, frequented sermons, maintained family religion, would neither swear nor be drunk, nor comply with the fashionable devices of the times, as a reproach he was called *Puritan*. The greater part of them viewed their emigration to this country, as it has been well said, as taking up the cross of the Saviour, and they limited even their hopes of worldly wealth to the gifts of the spirit. We might well look to such men for a thorough investigation of the claims of prelate or priest to stand between them and their God, or to fathom every occult mystery of their religion. We might well look to them for sustaining faith in a more direct and nearer approach of sinful man to the all-wise and ever-merciful Creator, for to such things and upon such thoughts their souls were turned until they saw with clearer vision and spake.

But whence comes the clear, calm comprehension, philosophic wisdom, that is exhibited in their system of government—not merely in results which had been anticipated from a thousand systems, and had failed to more than that number of experiments? Not in seeking a perfect religious freedom, a general education, the mitigation of penal sufferings, the equitable distribution of property, and a government for all and by all, but in the singularly wise adaptation of all its parts to the whole, and to the accomplishment of its original purpose—a government of the people, upon principles of equal and exact justice, securing to them permanent prosperity and happiness. In this respect the system of the Pilgrim's founding of our ancient and beloved Commonwealth is as perfect in operation as in conception, and it is hardly extravagant for us to believe that patient and pure reflection upon this great work brought to them the wisdom of inspiration, or that devout prayer of godly men was answered by the intervention of a higher than human power. What can surpass the organization of political powers with which they commenced their career on this continent, not simply in relation to its political or governmental success, but in its relations to the social and moral condition of the people—that harmonious blending of different conditions and interests in distinct and varied institutions, through which, at this period of our history, we look upon its perfect success, not with surprise, but as an anticipated and inevitable result, and we accept the repeated and apparently inevitable failures of other nations even in our own time, as well as at more distant periods, as the natural consequence, not of the dearth of patriotic desire, nor of requisite general intelligence, but of the want of that varied public organism by which masses of men are trained to different duties and subjected to different restraints—through which popular excitements find adequate periodical relief—which secure the prompt and faithful execution of different public trusts, and give to the whole system an equally balanced and regular movement that enforces every order and discharges every duty in immaterial and material matters, without jar or confusion, without passion or violence, executing its work as if it were a power in absolute independence of those upon whom it operates, and yet proceeding from the consent of all, each individual having enjoyed the privilege of assailing or supporting the general judgment in speech or print, in private or public movement, in single or combined effort, as seemed to him opportune or effective. In no other land do we find the same perfection of organization, combined with the same freedom, on similar success. The individual mind operating without restraint, except so far as the welfare of associates may demand, trammeled by no traditions, intimidated neither by doubts nor fears that are not by reason approved. The family that gathers up and binds in compact form the separate elements of social life; that, by the ties of consanguinity and kindred, through all ages, in savage or in civilized forms of existence, as it were an original power of nature, independent of social or political law, moulds and fashions the very natures of men. The Church, that with eagle eye, in unrestricted freedom, scans all human action, and tests it by the standard of Divine law. The town, that stands between the State, warding off concentration of power or despotism on the one hand, and anarchy or unorganized public opinion on the other, never so weakened by subdivision of its powers as to fail of its great end, nor so strengthened as to cripple superior organizations in the execution of higher trusts. The State, invested with power indispensable to the internal coöperation of minor divisions; and the Confederation of States—for the principle of union which now binds together in indissoluble fraternal bonds thirty millions of people was suggested by the Puritans long before the seeds of now giant, prosperous States were sown—the confederation of States that harmonized conflicting domestic interests, and offered a common protection against external foes—these constitute a State in the grand philosophic arrangement which the genius of the Puritan in secular matters, tempered by assiduous study of Divine statutes, has transmitted to us.

If we fail to appreciate the perfect adaptation of all its parts to its great purposes, let us glance at its fruits after an uninterrupted movement of nearly two-and-a-half centuries. What a harvest reap we in our day from the seeds of Christian civilization sown by the Puritans in darkness and danger, but also in hope and in faith! Appreciate we the full flood of almost Divine favors which daily refresh our million of souls? Measure we the prosperity that lifts us above our deserts as above other States? Confess we to the full capacity of acknowledgment by whose wisdom, whose valor, whose great faith we have reached these Pisgah heights? Or believe we that our genius, our industry, our enterprise, has created that which surrounds us—that States, more than continents or empires, have other origin than the slow growth of centuries?

No fairer scene than that which meets our view attests the triumphs of any pioneers in the work of civilization. In whatever direction we move towns and cities rise to meet us. The Connecticut, the Merrimac, and the rivers that skirt the southern coast of the Commonwealth, boast as proud monuments of industrial success as the enterprise of man has ever created. The valley of the Charles, in which sleep thirty or forty villages, towns and cities, crowned on the one hand by the metropolis of New England, and on the other by the highlands of the interior, presents, from every commanding eminence, a scene uniting as many of the beauties of Art and Nature combined as any upon which the eye of man ever rested. These are monuments of the prowess of the settlers of New-England, and the prosperity and happiness of their descendants. Not unto us, but unto them be the honors paid. No monumental shaft, no tongue of poetry or eloquence can offer to them a more appreciate or elaborate eulogy than that spoken for them in their works.

Nevertheless, it is for us a pleasure and a duty to connect the events of the Present and the Past by some marked and visible sign, to make apparent to careless and indifferent beholders the relation which the inestimable privileges of our time bear to the heroism and devotion of the Forefathers. Never did monument rise to commemorate nobler deeds or greater heroism than theirs. No fortress, citadel or temple—no pyramid, arsenal or obelisk—no triumphal arch or marble statue bears testimony to holier virtues that yet live in Greek or Roman fame than the immemorable and imperishable evidences of great purposes and powers which make illustrious the fame of the New England fathers. The monument, then, that we plant to-day is for us as for them. It is for our instruction—to remind our children, and our children's children, so long as the seed of woman shall bruise the serpent's head, that our life is their life—that out of their trials and sorrow we pluck prosperity and happiness—from their oppression springs our freedom. It is for this we plant, here and now, in the very heart of the earth, the headstone of the corner. It is for this we bid the monumental shaft rise to Heaven. It is for this we are assembled by thousands to cheer on the work and to implore the blessings of heaven upon its progress and its completion. Let it rise to commemorate the virtues of the fathers, the gratitude of the children. Let it rise to connect the trivial events of life, the evening's pleasures and the morning's duty, the labor of the week and the rest of the Sabbath,—the joys of life, the sorrows of death, with the never-ceasing memories of the Pilgrims; to light the eye of infancy as it opens upon the world, and cheer the transit of age to a better and a brighter existence. Let it be said forever and forever that it marks alike the acquisition and the maintenance of the freedom of our land.

It was a harsh and forbidden horoscope that the Fates apparently cast for the Pilgrim Fathers. An inner, not an outer light cheered their path. They saw a hand we cannot see; they heard a voice we cannot hear. It spake to them of us and of the future—of Time and of Eternity.

When the Governor sat down the old Rock fairly rocked, if I may use so poor a pun on so patriotic an occasion, till it stood still again to listen to the popular young champion of the Republicans, Mr. BURLINGAME.

SPEECH OF THE HON. ANSON BURLINGAME.

MR. PRESIDENT: I congratulate myself that, through your kindness, I am permitted to mingle my voice with this day's general expression of regard to the memory of the Pilgrims. I can add little to what has been said to deepen your interest in them, but can cast into this tide of generous feeling the throbbings of one more Puritan heart. It is no ignoble feeling that has called us together—no desire to symbolize our own egotism, or to pay sycophantic homage to any man. Nor is it a fear that the fame of the Pilgrims will pass away. No! the voice of tradition will prevent that, and the high song of our poet, and History, which sheds a broader and a clearer light with the flight of Time. We are here to pay an honest tribute to the character and principles of the Pilgrims. To that end we have this day, with decorous ceremonies, laid the foundations of the National Monument. With that view we invoke the aid of the sons of the Pilgrims to lift it toward the heavens. The honor of performing this holy office belongs not alone to those who live here or in Massachusetts or in New-England, but as well to those who live in the land of the corn and the vine, beyond the crystal lakes and the turbulent rivers, even unto the golden gates—to all the kith and kin of that peerless race. Let them come and partake of the honor, and bring their gifts and their offerings, and pour their gratitude and their love in this monumental pile, so that in future, when they and their children shall, in the genial Summer time, seek the graves of their fathers under the bloom of the beautiful Puritan pansies, there shall stand between the sea and the land, to mark the holiest spot on this earth, an enduring expression of their regard for the memory of the manliest men the world has ever known. I need not prolong the strain of their eulogy, or recite the incidents of their heroic lives. That has been done to-day, and earlier, in language immortal as our mother tongue. But this I will say of them: that of all the men in History, they are the only men as good in their deeds as in their words. For what they thought was right they endured cold and hunger and the serenity of the grave. Let those who will claim a loftier lineage. For us, let this be our living boast: that we can track our life-blood back to these brave and honest men. Seeking neither gold nor glory, they have left us a heritage more precious than rubies—a heritage of character and courage. Baring their bosoms to God alone, they feared no earthly power. Filled with the great faith, the pitiless sea and this lonely land had no terrors for them. They subdued alike the roughness of Nature and the rage of Man. They smote the wilderness and its line has retreated from that day to this. They breathed in the face of the savage, and he withered away from the earth. They grappled with this rude land of rock and hill, and it yielded them a tough and sinewy life. Deriving their inspirations from Divinity, they reversed all the practices and traditions of men. They adorned and dignified labor, they planted the free Church and the free School and the free State, and taught us to defend them with our lives. They have no likeness in History. There are none others so terribly in earnest, so practical, so fearless. And *this* was their strength: that they were guided by the inner light. They thought for themselves and acted for themselves. They had a faith of their own, and a way of their own, and a will of their own, and they never in their lives surrendered the direction of their souls or their bodies to mortal men. *This* also was their strength: that they were radiant with the glories of a great cause. They believed in something—they believed in God—they believed in His law—they believed that His law was higher than Man's law, and when Man's law contravened His law they trampled it under their feet with serene and lofty courage. They had one word, Duty—which with them transcended all the rest. In obedience to this, they trampled down mitres, and crowns, and kings, and shams, and laid their iron flail across the brazen brow of Tyranny, until the whole world was filled with the story of their magnificent heroism. Standing for the great rights of human nature, they were never subdued. They could not be laughed down nor fought down. They were at Marston Moor, at Old Concord bridge and at Bunker Hill, and they still survive in their hardy children. Let the tyrants beware, for, though they are men of peace and good will, and, like their fathers, seek the regions of the setting sun, where they may build the altars of their faith by every lake and every river, still, cross them in their great purposes, intervene against their destiny, touch them in their essential rights, and there will be danger in them—the old praying and fighting insanity will come back again, and they will once more bare their sinewy arm for the fight, unsheathing the sword of the Lord and of Gideon. Let them alone! and the land shall smile beneath the hand of their honest labor, and all the valleys shall be filled with the reapers songs and the music of the church-going bell. Let them alone! and, with the spirit of the old Pilgrims on them, they will seek the wilderness, taking to their own bosoms the fires of the fevers of the Western valleys, that their children may have a competence even around their green graves. Let them alone! and again they will gather at Boston, and go forth again in the dreary month of December, first settling other Ohios. Let them alone! and they will shout in other Legislatures their eternal No to advancing oppression, as they did at Chillicothe when it sought entrance into the Northwestern territory in defiance of the ordinance of '87, which had been spread like a blessing of God over that region. Let them alone! and they will shed their beneficent influence on the legislation of the country, and pour again, at the instigation of the Puritan mind, the bounty of the Government in every sixteenth section of the public domain for public education. Let them alone! and they shall realize the dream of the old Roman Gracchi in "Land for the landless." Let them alone! and they shall harness the thunder down under the sea, and flash their fraternal affection further and faster than the beams of the morning sun. Let them alone! and they shall send their fiery engines beyond the bellowing of the buffaloes, through the terrible gorges of the Rocky Mountains, to bring back again the sons of the Pilgrims to this dear old fatherland. Let them alone! recall them not from their grand employments, and their mighty spirits shall fill the land, strengthen the Republic; and the Union, reposing on the great Puritan arches of Religion and Learning and Liberty, shall endure forever and forever.

If our language rises to exultant eulogium, pardon it to the time and place. We are standing by the first altars of Liberty. We feel as Scotchmen feel by the birth-place of ROBERT BURNS, and as Switzers by the springs of Grutli. We would not measure our praise, but would pour our feelings freely and fully in honor of those who honored human nature in their lives. What though their theology was fierce and their faces sombre! They fought the Prince of Darkness, and they needed something more than the thunders of Olympian Jove. They had been persecuted the world over—they had to look the grimmest and gloomiest tyranny in the eye, and it was needful that their faces should be half battle. We seek not to revive their manners or their practices; but, viewing them by the light of their own times, shall we not say that they met the requirements of them bravely and grandly? In this let us imitate them, and do our duty in our time as they did their duty in their time. Because the Puritans lived, tyranny is not dead. Men yet deny the right of private judgment; men would still bind the mind and bind the body; men would yet substitute their will for God's will, their decisions for the decrees of Heaven. There are men here, in this streaming light of New England, who would put back the shadow on the dial of Time—who would reopen the Slave-trade with Puritan hands and Puritan ships. We denounce them, and swear by the ever-living Puritan God—renewing here to-day the vows of WEBSTER and those around him on this very spot, nearly 40 years ago—that in public or in private life we will do all we can to extirpate from the face of the earth those who would stain their souls with this damning crime. Then we shall have done something to honor the Puritan name, something to add to the greatness and glory of our beloved country.

### THE BANQUET.

By this time the "big tent," which is an "institution" here in Yankee land, and the banquet, which is an "institution" everywhere, began to be thought of, and the crowd, five thousand moving as one, set for the green pastures and still waters (*very* still) of the space in which the aforesaid tent was pitched, with no end of distant views of all kinds of changing seas.

The banquet I have no time at this late hour minutely to discuss again, after discussing it much more to my own satisfaction at the proper time. It was all it should have been; and the spiritual feast especially good.

### THE TOASTS.

The toasts were as follows:

1. *Our Country*—Founded upon the principles promulgated on board the *Mayflower*, may it be as eternal as the Rock where first the Pilgrims trod.

2. *Massachusetts*—The younger sister, to which the interests of Plymouth were surrendered; though the Old Colony may boast of her fishing-*banks* and her sand-*banks*, Massachusetts has *Banks* whose drafts are never dishonored.

Responded to by GOV. BANKS.

3. *The State of Ohio*, distinguished for the fertility of her soil, the wealth of her population, and the ability of her statesmen; though justly proud of their intelligence, the people will follow the chase.

Responded to by Senator CHASE, of Ohio.

4. *New-Hampshire*, solid granite, a fit symbol of the indomitable courage of the Pilgrims, its imperishable hills cannot outlive the memory of their heroism.

Responded to by Senator HALE, of New-Hampshire.

5. *The Happy Homes of Connecticut*, they owe their origin to the Pilgrims of Plymouth Rock. The first settler in Connecticut was named HOLMES, and went from Plymouth.

The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table was here expected to leap upon his chair, and address the company, but as the banquet was no breakfast, he gave way to GOV. BUCKINGHAM, of Connecticut, who spoke "as one having authority."

6. *The Monument to the Forefathers*, to be reared in honor of the pilgrims whose faith gave freedom to a nation, the emblem of their trust shall be a crowning diadem.

Response by BURLINGAME.

7. *The New-England Society of New-York*—The Pilgrim Society bids it welcome to the family Mansion.

Responded to by WM. M. EVARTS, Esq., of New-York, in a very happy speech, more agreeable, doubtless, to make than pleading before Judge ROOSEVELT in our noble Courts.

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 18, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: I have been honored by your kind invitation to be present on the 2d of August at the laying of the corner-stone of the National Monument to the Forefathers. I wish it were in my power to accept this invitation; I should esteem it both a pleasure and a privilege to be present on this ever-memorable occasion. I deeply regret, therefore, that public duties, as well as previous private engagements, render this impossible.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

LETTER FROM EDWARD EVERETT.

BOSTON, July 25, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: I have had the honor to receive your kind invitation to attend the highly interesting ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the Pilgrim Monument. I deeply regret that it will not be in my power to be present upon an occasion appealing so strongly to the patriotic sympathies of every son of New-England. With the best wishes for the prosperity of the great undertaking, I remain,

Your friend and fellow citizen,
EDWARD EVERETT.

P. S.—I have heretofore had the pleasure of contributing my mite toward the monument; I shall be happy to double the offering, wherever in the progress of the work further funds may be needed.

Other letters were received, of a like character, from Senator DOUGLAS, Judge WASHBURN, the Hon. J. G PALFREY, and many others which I have not space here to insert.

The evening begins as I dispatch my last telegrams, with a really splendid illumination of the whole town, and the good people of Plymouth are in a state of indescribable delight. Yours, likewise,
GOTHAM.

## NEWS FROM EUROPE.

### THE MAILS BY THE OCEAN QUEEN.

### OUR CORRESPONDENTS IN ITALY.

### How the Peace Affects the Italian People.

### INTERESTING DETAILS AND EXTRACTS.

The mails by the *Ocean Queen*, from Southampton, on the 20th ult., were delivered in this City yesterday morning.

We are thus placed in possession of the letters of our Special Correspondent at the late Seat of War; and also those of the writer who more expressly reflects the views of the Italian Republicans.

### THE PEACE NEWS AT MILAN.

**Despair and Disgust of the People—Their Treatment of the French—Outbursts of Violence—The Discontent of the French Officers and Men—Cool Reception of Victor Emanuel—Reasons Suggested for the Change of Programme—A French Journalist in Wrath—The French Secret Police—Arrival of the Emperor—His Departure and that of the King and Prince Napoleon.**

From Our Special Correspondent.
MILAN, Wednesday, July 13.

Milan to-day is in a state of revolt. The news arrived this morning of the terms on which peace had been settled between the two Emperors, and it would be difficult to give you any idea of the indignation produced thereby. The news spread over the city with great rapidity and soon the whole length of the Corso was crowded with anxious and inquiring faces. When at length the extras appeared with the outline of the agreement, but two words will express the sentiment of the people, despair and indignation. I saw a gentleman in front of the Hotel de la Ville, and in presence of fifty French officers, one of whom was chief of the Emperor's personal police, approach a boy who was selling extras, and asking him the price for his bundle, buy them all, and tearing them up furiously, trample them under his feet with the exclamation, "There! that's my opinion of such a peace!" There were men who shed tears, and who seemed totally prostrated with astonishment and disappointment. Groups gathered around the more demonstrative men, who harangued their hearers, or discussed the probability of its truth with some one who disputed the credibility of the dispatch. I never in all my life saw a whole community so suddenly and so visibly struck with a great disaster.

The French officers, while evidently sharing the general disappointment, either remained silent or endeavored to quiet the people. The Milanese, they said, were themselves free, the power of the Pope over the new Confederation was but honorary, and Venetia was to form a part of this Confederation. But the Milanese disclaimed any selfish motives in the war of independence; their hearts and their desires extended to all Italy; they desired the complete liberty of their brethren in Venetia as much as their own, for their sufferings from Austrian oppression had been as keen or keener than their own. Moreover, with Verona and Legnano beyond their power, the Austrians would not be long out of Lombardy.

As the day wore away the impression became general that NAPOLEON must have been forced to make concessions by the pressure of foreign powers, as a means of avoiding a European war, and the more moderate began to propose that it would be better to wait and see what were the motives of such concessions on the part of the Emperor. But among the more excitable part of the population, all sorts of wild schemes were proposed. In certain quarters there were shouts for the Republic, and propositions were made for a revolt. Some proposed that the Emperor should be assassinated as he passed through Milan, and the National Guard was consulted on the various propositions. The Guard, in general, was as violent as the most violent, and individually promised to carry out any measure that might be proposed. It would not have been safe for the Emperor to have entered Milan to-day; for although I do not believe any violence would have been attempted, it is yet quite certain that the boys in the streets would have hissed him, while the better classes would have allowed him to pass in silence, an act which, in good society, is equivalent to a hiss.

Among themselves the French are as chop-fallen as the Italians. They declare it is a profound mystery, that they cannot comprehend it, and that there must be something extraordinary behind the curtain.

No one, however, refuses to admit that the Emperor committed a great fault in proclaiming so highly the promise of liberation to all Italy, before knowing whether he was going to find an obstacle to the accomplishment of his promise or not. The French soldiers, now on such intimate terms with the Milanese, have had to-day the hardest time of it, in explaining the enigma to their Italian friends. "*Voyez-vous*," says the soldier, and then he squares himself and gives a twist to his moustache, "*d'abord la guerre n'est pas finie. Et puis soyez certain que l'Empereur n'aura pas fait cela sans quelque motif.*" ("You see in the first place the war is not finished. And for what the Emperor has done, rely upon it he had some reason for it.") The soldiers are unanimous in the belief that the war is not terminated, and the reply in regard to the Emperor's conduct in agreeing to a peace, reminds me of the manner in which a well-known American phrenologist used to commence his examinations of the heads of a certain class of his clients. "It is remarkable," he began, "but the first thing I discover in placing my hand on your head is that when you are insulted you become exceedingly indignant, you could almost fight!" It is probable that one reply went as far as the other in gaining the hearer's confidence.

This evening the King VICTOR EMANUEL arrived at Milan, and stopped over night at the Royal Palace, lately occupied by the Grand Duke MAXIMILIAN. The population, seeing Gen. DE BAVILLE, and aid-de-camp of the Emperor, in command of the troops which formed the lines in front of the Palace and along the street, supposed that it was NAPOLEON that was coming. The crowd, independent of the soldiers, was not great; at the point where I stood, on the steps of the Cathedral, at the corner of the Corso, there were a few shouts of *Viva il Re!* and a few ladies at the windows waved their handkerchiefs.

But the reception, while it was not exactly cold, was yet far from enthusiastic. The King himself evidently was displeased with his reception, for he looked from side to side with an air of defiant indifference, and did not bow or take off his chapeau. In the evening there was a great crowd on the square between the palace and the cathedral, but the King did not make his appearance. The guard at the door was kept by French, Piedmontese and Milanese soldiers—the latter National Guards. How much of the coldness manifested at the King's reception was due to the expectation that the carriage contained NAPOLEON, and how much to the King's general unpopularity, I do not know. But this much is certain, that an immense abyss lies between this day and the day on which NAPOLEON and the King entered Milan after Magenta, which, even the brilliancy of Magenta and Solferino cannot cover up. Then they literally trod through the streets on a bed of roses: to-day there are neither roses nor people, and yet Solferino has intervened. Rely upon it that the hearts of the people of Italy are more deeply wounded to-day than they were under the Austrian oppression. They look forward to worse trials and deeper complications than those that have gone before. They had hoped at last to unite in one kingdom with a constitutional government the heretofore divided sections, and thus to constitute a nation strong enough to protect for the future their own independence. Now they see themselves again divided, and what is worse, the Pope, whom they detest, invested with increased power over them. They see nothing before them but internal dissensions, oppression, war and bloodshed, and the heart of Italy, healed for a day by the generous aid of the French army, bleeds afresh as freely as ever!

MILAN, Thursday, July 14.

The rage of the Milanese against NAPOLEON continued this morning. A certain army once swore terribly in Flanders; the atmosphere of Milan since yesterday morning has been particularly cerulean. Nothing but the immense respect of the Milanese for the French army has prevented a series of duels; for whatever may be the sentiments of the army in regard to the unexpected termination of the war, they will not permit the Italians to make use of abusive or injurious reflections toward their commander-in-chief. Thus I heard a gentleman say this morning in the *café* of the Hotel de la Ville, the great rendezvous of the French officers, that the Emperor had betrayed Italy. The word was taken up by a young Captain of Zouaves, who had his arm in a sling from a wound received at Solferino, and who demanded at once a retraction of the word. The retraction was made by a modification of the language. I afterwards had a long conversation with this officer, and he declared that he must leave for Paris as soon as possible, or he should have some fights on his hands, for he could not stand the ingratitude of these people any longer

The French army, he said, had come here a long distance in the heat of Summer to fight their battles and to gain their independence; 70,000 men of the army were then out of service from death, wounds and disease, the soldiers were suffering for the necessaries of life; he had seen his own men made to pay three francs by these people for a bottle of execrable wine, that ordinarily sold at half a franc, and, worse than all, he had seen French wounded men twice turned out of houses to accommodate Austrian wounded; and he said that after he saw that he didn't care for the future whether he turned his sword against the Italians or the Austrians.

This is the reverse of the medal, and the soldier's view of the question. But it is too high colored; there are Austrians in the country, but they form an infinitesimal minority. The great body of the Lombard people are moved by as true a sentiment of patriotism in the present struggle for national independence as ever actuated an oppressed people. As an almost universal rule, too, the French army has been deified and *fêted* to a surfeit in this very city of Milan. One needs only to take a single promenade on the Corso to convince himself of this fact. He will everywhere see the wounded soldiers under the protection of the most distinguished and aristocratic families of the city—an association that could take place under no other circumstances than that of a deep sentiment of gratitude. Here one will see a Zouave in the carriage of a rich family, with the gentleman and lady, going out for a drive; there a company of wounded fellows occupying the whole of an elegant family carriage, put at their disposition for an airing on the promenade. I saw last evening two Zouaves walking out with some very elegant ladies and their children, each Zouave leading in one hand a child, while the other fore-arm was amputated, and held in its bandages in a sling. The Zouaves were not at all serving in the capacity of domestics, but walked at the side of the ladies as their cavaliers. The Zouaves had permitted the hair to grow on their foreheads, and these in their vigorous young growth were in a most desperate state of erection; their moustaches and imperials stood out in handsome relief on well-shaved and now pale faces; the ladies had paid attention that their gaiters and linen were of the purest white, and, altogether, our Zouaves had the air of subdued, respectable fathers of families, taking their wives and children out to walk. There was something both suggestive and picturesque in this civilization of a nature essentially savage and warlike in the barracks and on the battle-field, and it showed the immense power of woman and of kindness when brought in contact with such natures. It could not be said that these were cowards or fops, "capering nimbly in a lady's chamber, to the lascivious pleasings of a lute," for there were their amputated arms and their medals of the Legion of Honor to testify to their courage and their conflicts on the field of battle.

It would be gratuitous to attempt to show to any one who has been here, that the French army has been met in Milan with a greeting both kind and enthusiastic. Here is an example, which of itself tells the story. A French officer stopped, a few days ago on his horse, at the door of one of the most frequented *cafés* in the Corso, and asked one of the waiters for a package of cigars. The cigars were brought and the waiter demanded for the package the sum of four francs. There was a crowd of Italian gentlemen sitting in front of the *café*, and among the rest a certain number of the National Guard. The conversation between the officer and the waiter was overheard; the Italians knew that the ordinary price of the cigars was only two francs, and they at once remonstrated with the waiter for his attempted imposition, at the same time telling the officer that he must not pay but two francs. The waiter grew impudent, the indignation of the people increased, a crowd collected; from words they went to blows, and the enraged populace then proceeded to smash in the windows of the *café*. The owner was cited before the municipal court and condemned to have his establishment closed for a period of eight days.

Speaking of smashing in windows, the printer of the extra containing the telegraphic dispatch in relation to the terms on which peace had been made, had his also smashed in. An hour after the dispatch was published a report was started that it was false, and one universal shout ran along from end to end of the Corso. In the joy of the moment some one uttered a threat against the printer of the false news, and a crowd of boys taking it up rushed to the office and threw stones through the windows.

One of the men who swears the longest, loudest and most persistently against the peace signed by the Emperor is M. Edmond Texier, of the *Siècle*, who is now here with the rest of the journalists who were at Desenzano. You will understand that when the *Siècle*, which is the head and front of the Republican Party in France, laid aside its opposition to the Emperor Napoleon, in order to espouse the cause of Italian Independence, which he also had espoused, it did it upon the solemn promises of his proclamation that the war was not a war of conquest, and that Italy was to be free and united in a great State which should reach to the Adriatic. During the whole war M. Texier here, and the other editors of the *Siècle* at home, have supported the war and the chief of the nation with a zeal and an enthusiasm not surpassed by the government papers themselves. You can, therefore, imagine the immense disgust and indignation of M. Texier at the singular turn of affairs that has taken place. He actually looks pale over it, and declares he is going home without writing another word to his paper. Some one, to-day, quoted the expression, "The King of France, with forty thousand men, marched up the hill and then marched down again." And some one else declared "that the army was victorious, but it's general was defeated." These expressions show you the current of public feeling.

The hotel at which I stop is full of notabilities of the army, the Press and the fashionable world generally. We have, among others, the two sons of Marshal Ney—Edgar, Prince of Moscow, and the Duke d'Elchingen; Gen. Fleury, aid-de-camp to the Emperor; Baron Larrey, Surgeon General; an English officer of Crimean notoriety, Col. Cadogan, and his young English wife, a pearl of beauty in this waste of Milanese mediocrity; two American officers, Col. Cooke, of the Dragoon service, and Maj. Tower; Col. de Vernon, Commander of the Gendarmerie of the camp; M. de Hirvoix, Chief of the Secret Police around the person of the Emperor, and a company of the select men of his corps, including Alessandre, the famous Corsican, who has twice saved the Emperor's life—perhaps. We have, beside, a crowd of titled people and officers, whose breasts are covered with decorations, and not a few of them with wounds as well.

The Frenchmen generally agree upon one point and that is that the Emperor's great fault was in promising to liberate all Italy, without being sure that insurmountable obstacles would not intervene. He should have qualified his language. Under any circumstances, he has spent an immense amount of blood and treasure for the Lombards, who are free, and it is not they who ought to complain.

At noon the proclamation of His Majesty to his soldiers appeared, and in this proclamation they are given to understand that he only stopped at the Mincio because he was threatened with a war too formidable and too far beyond his expectations to permit him to proceed further. This explanation, which shows that the blame of the arrest of the war lies beyond Napoleon, apparently satisfied such of the French as had no special reasons for the continuance of the war. The disgrace and the ignominy must be laid at the door of nations who point to Napoleon as a despot, and class themselves in the front rank of civilization. Napoleon will not forget the act, and if he lives somebody may be made to regret that they stopped the work of Italian emancipation when only half accomplished. There is a general sentiment among the French officers, that Russia, by some inexplicable political revolution, has been the cause of the unexpected turn in affairs; but this seems impossible. The English public, at least, will now be satisfied that when their great journal discovered the secret treaty offensive and defensive between France and Russia, it was simply playing upon their credulity in order to produce a sensation.

Yesterday, at 4 o'clock, the Emperor arrived, the King having arrived the evening previous. It was curious to see the movements of the gentlemen composing the secret police of his Majesty, and more curious still to study the personages. The chief is a handsome man, about forty years of age, and is decorated with the Legion of Honor. He has a large, square-built, powerful frame, with dark hair and eyes, dark skin and ruddy cheeks. He wears a small moustache and imperial, and although he has a military air, might pass for a rich manufacturer or the busy agent of some great Company. Without any exaggeration he is as shrewd a looking man as I ever saw; his small dark eyes are constantly moving from side to side, under the shade of a hat with an unfashionably broad brim; no man near the circle of his movement escapes his scrutiny. The confederates which the chief has with him here, are a study on account of their multiform characters and visages. Not one of them looks like a Frenchman. One, a tall, elegant young man, with flaxen hair and moustache, would pass for a Russian or Northern German. He speaks a variety of languages. With him there sits an old farmer-looking gentleman, who, when he talks, convinces you very soon that you have fallen upon a shrewd politician and a cunning old fox, who is only in travestie in his simple costume. Then there is an enormously fat old man with gray hair, shaven close, on whose visage the finer lines have become obtuse from obesity, and whose nationality is thus obscured. He is one of the most active men of the party. Then there are two men of thirty, with pale and clean-shaven faces, except the side-whiskers, who do the Englishmen. The correspondent of the London *Times*, at this place, tells me that he addressed one of these men in perfect confidence in English, and was responded to in the same language but *with a German accent*. There are still others of these men whose gentlemanly appearance and business air would totally preclude the suspicion of their true character. Alessandre, the Corsican, wears the livery of the Emperor, with a sword and two decorations—a strange conglomeration under the insignia of a servant, however imperial.

When these secret protectors of the Emperor's person saw yesterday morning the feeling that was excited by the terms of the peace, and when they heard the threats that were made against the Emperor, you can judge what was their emotion and their activity. All day they were running from end to end of the city; the chief was constantly receiving and sending off messages, occasionally he jumped into a carriage and hurried away himself to see that his orders were executed, and all this took place without exciting the observation of any persons but those who knew the men.

The result was that the Emperor did not enter Milan with the King, as he should have done, but waited till to-day, and only made his entry four hours after his proclamation explaining his conduct had been published and distributed. The feeling of hostility was therefore much subdued, and his reception, although an enormous distance separated it from that of his entry after Magenta, or from what the present entry would have been if he had accomplished his programme, was yet not altogether cold. The King went to meet him, and the two made the entry seated side by side in the same carriage, the Emperor on the right, Victor Emanuel on the left, while the front seat was occupied by Marshal Vaillant and Gen. de la Marmora. A long suite of members of the Household and of general officers, among whom was the new Duke of Magenta, followed in carriages. French soldiers, at least in the Corso, held the lines of the street, and a sparse crowd garnished the pavements and the windows. The ladies, who only saw the soldiers before them, made the principal part of the demonstration from the balconies and windows. Flags were waved, and here and there flowers thrown down, but aside from these feminine demonstrations and the customary cheers of the soldiers, the reception was neither brilliant nor enthusiastic. When the ladies from the balcony of a French millinery establishment threw some flowers into the carriage, the Emperor smiled with an expression of countenance which seemed to say that he regarded the whole affair as a good joke. Both the monarchs looked with curiosity into the countenances of a group of strangers in civil dress—English, Americans and French, who stood upon chairs in front of the Hotel de la Ville. Neither of them paid any attention to the salutes of the soldiers or the cheers of the ladies. The chief of the secret police followed in a carriage with three of his men at the tail of the suite and stopped at the hotel looking as pleased at the demi-success of the performance as a *claquer* at a Paris theatre who has just made a first representation pass off well. The Emperor looked exceedingly well; the King was more bronzed, and bore more marks of the campaign through which he had just passed. They drove to the Royal Palace, and in the early part of the evening there was a large crowd in front of the Palace, clapping hands and cheering, with the design of bringing the monarchs out, but they did not appear. They gave a good many interviews in the course of the evening to prominent persons at Milan, and later on received a serenade.

FRIDAY, July 15.

To-day at 2 o'clock, the Emperor, the King and Prince Napoleon left Milan on their way to their respective capitals. With them went the high officers that made Milan so gay, and already the hotels and the streets begin to look deserted. The soldiers, too, who continued to arrive for two days after peace had been signed, have commenced the retrograde movement, and long trains start towards home every three hours. An immense camp is to be established at Lyons. At the station the Emperor was burthened with flowers and kisses by a crowd of ladies, and seemed to depart from Milan well enough pleased with the people. The disappointment of the Milanese, however, and in many cases the hostility, remain the same; and where the Emperor had one enemy formerly in Italy, he now has ten. It is a melancholy fact, but to-day, at least, it is true; it is to be hoped this sentiment may change.

MALAKOFF.

### THE ITALIANS AND THE PEACE.

### The Wrath of the Lombards—Disappointment of the Patriot Party—A Review of the Causes, Progress, and Impotent Conclusion of the War, from a Republican Stand-point—The Work of Italian Emancipation now to be Effected by the People Themselves.

From Our Italian Correspondent.

MILAN, Tuesday, July 12, 1859.

Our worst fears are confirmed! Indeed few if any, in their gloomiest moments, anticipated the depth of the calamity that has befallen us! Venice and the four fortresses remain to Austria; the sovereigns of Tuscany and Modena to be restored; the dominions of the church to return to the Pope, who is to be the honorary President of our Italian confederation! The people are stunned by the blow. I have spoken with few, as I start early to-morrow morning for the Valteline, but those few are cast down, as it is sad to see, and the profoundest gloom reigns through the city. I can imagine that when the news reaches you, after a sigh for vanished hopes and trust misplaced, you will console yourselves as you read "Lombardy annexed to Piedmont," with the favorite Anglo-Saxon proverb, "better half a loaf than no bread at all." But before disposing of the affairs thus satisfactorily, just glance at the actual state of Italy, as it is left by the arch-traitor of the 2d December, whose *coup d'état* and murder of Rome grows pale before this cynical defiance of all principles that men hold sacred—this deliberate blasting of a people's highest hopes. Perhaps some will say, he has left Italy no worse than he found it; this is not the case, and if your readers will have the patience to glance at the last ten years of Italian history, I think they will agree with me.

The revolutions of 1848 proved three things. 1st, that the Papacy is the perpetual obstacle to Italian national existence; 2d, that the rulers of Italy cannot or will not create that existence; 3d, that consequently Italy can only reckon for salvation on her own will and her own strength. The constitution of Piedmont, the tri-colored flag unfurled, the existence of a valorous army, has exercised great influence over the Italians during these last ten years. Without heeding the fact that constitutional liberty was undergoing gradual but certain restrictions, the Italians hailed with joy the constant opposition of the Sardinian Government to both Austria and the Pope, the generous words let fall from time to time in the Chamber of Deputies, the bold participation in the Crimean war, and the thousand hints thrown out about the national tendencies of the King, his personal hatred to the house of Austria his spoken hopes of unsheathing his sword in Italy's behalf. Nevertheless, a portion of them held that, giving Victor Emanuel credit for the most fervent desires for Italian redemption, he would not be able to appear on the battle-field in virtue of his own spontaneous impulse against Austria, nor dare to appeal to the Italians of the other States to rise up in the name of national unity against their respective oppressors. These (the Republicans) kept up by means of newspapers, books and pamphlets, published publicly or clandestinely, as the case might be, in Piedmont, an unswerving opposition to all the acts of the Government that were anti-liberal or wanting in a national tendency; thus they sought to keep before that monarchy the remembrance of the ties that bound it to Italy, and the impossibility of breaking those ties without incurring the stain of hypocricy and faithlessness. Considering that the diplomatic cords which bind the hands and feet of monarchy must forever preclude it from initiating the national war the Republicans toiled day and night to link in unity of thought and action the popular element and the youth of Italy, in order to create an insurrection which, while opening on the one hand a path for Sardinia to help with her army, would on the other, have set in motion all the Italian forces and have rendered it impossible for an arrangement to have been made with the enemy until national unity, (monarchical or republican, no matter,) should have been attained. Confronting endless dangers, fighting one against a thousand, suffering on the scaffold for Italy's sake, these men succeeded in keeping alive the protest against foreign and domestic tyranny, and in fixing the eyes of Europe upon the Italian question. The sentiment of nationality took root in every class—a large majority of Italian families had become strangely interested in the liberation of their common country, some in the hopes of recovering their children from exile or from prison, others in order to avenge their death.

Cavour's declaration at the Paris Congress that reforms or revolution were inevitable in Italy won over to Piedmont even the most indifferent, and the semi official conspiracy which extended throughout Italy under the auspices of La Farina, Pallavicini and Garibaldi tended even more to draw the Italians round a common centre.

Gradually the friendship between Cavour and Napoleon manifested itself, and on the 1st of January, 1859, became evident to the world. Austria took fright at the words addressed to Baron Hubner, and, instead of the 70,000 men which were all that she could have opposed to a spontaneous and sudden revolution, 300,000 were concentrated in her Lombardo-Venetian provinces. Swallowing their repugnance to fight side by side with the murderer of Rome, in their anxiety to combat Austria under an Italian flag, thousands and thousands of volunteers flocked to Piedmont the moment the hostile position taken by the King appeared likely to be translated into deeds. From that moment until the present the excitement in Italy has increased from day to day, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the leaders of the conspiracy could keep it within bounds until the right moment for action should arrive. They, with the exception of Garibaldi, desired not insurrection, but the measured action of regular armies—and, with a few exceptions, their wishes were realized. Fascinated by the idea of combating the hated Austrian and by the decided attitude of the Sardinian monarchy, even the Republicans clustered round the white cross of Savoy, accepting the King for Dictator and the man of the 2d December for his ally. Only a few, scarcely a fourth, foreseeing the delusion and the snare, kept mournfully aloof, wrapping themselves in the pure Italian banner, resolved to await results, not to oppose the will of the majority, hoping for the best, but fearing for the worst.

The war broke out, and the Allies proceeded from victory to victory towards the *quadrilatero*, after having broken and disheartened the finest army that ever Austria sent into the field. The conduct of the Italians was all that their liberator could desire. Without a word of political discussion, Tuscany, Modena, Parma, the Legations and the Marches, declared for Piedmont, and sat up the flowers of their youth to fight around his banners. The infamies of Napoleon's past were forgiven; he was looked upon and believed as the liberator of Italy; not a factious cry, not a dissentient syllable, was heard in any corner of Italy. Even Rome—wronged, bleeding, suffering Rome—suppressed her groans, her cries for redress, fearing to impede the independence of Italy. Twenty-seven millions bound up in one hope, one prayer! It was a touching and a solemn sight. After the victories of Magenta and Montebello, Napoleon III. said to the Italians, "Italy shall be free from the Alps to the Adriatic. Fly to the banner of Victor Emanuel, who so nobly points out to you the path to honor. You are free to express your legitimate desires. Become soldiers to-day, that to-morrow you may be free citizens of a great country."

And the numbers of the volunteers redoubled, they shared the glory and the danger of the Italian battles, and without clamor, without tumult, they expressed their legitimate desires. All, without exception, renewed their vows. King Victor was to be their King, for he was to them the incarnation of Italian unity. For the Tuscans, their Archduke was Austrian! Prince Napoleon, sent among them on a political mission, was French, he was well received, but he did not respond to their legitimate desires.

The victory of Solferino was gained by the Allies, and all felt that the supreme moment was at hand; the Franco-Sardinian fleet in the Adriatic, Peschiera invested, the Emperor joined by the Prince, with the bulk of the French army almost in the centre of the Square, the only question was whether Austria would risk another open battle, or retire within the fortresses, and act purely on the defensive. That Italy would be free from the Alps to the Adriatic, the least sanguine could not doubt. Venice was organized to second the movements of the Allies when the first blow on the Venetian territory should be struck.

The response to all this expectation, this love, this faith, these sublime acts of courage and devotion—the fulfillment of the promises so solemnly sworn to, reiterated so often, was first the armistice and then the peace of Villafranca. And what a peace! Austria retaining Venice and the four fortresses, cedes Lombardy to Napoleon III., who presents it to Victor Emanuel, whom he has treated not as an ally but as a slave and a subordinate. Modena given back to an Austrian Duke, and Tuscany to an Austrian Archduke. The Pope made President of an Italian Confederation! Five hundred thousand French and Austrian soldiers waiting in battle array to see the execution of the pact! The treaty of Campo Formio, which stained irreparably the great name of the first Napoleon, was an honest deed placed side by side with the peace of Villafranca. The unfaithful conduct of the republic of St. Mark, in violating her pledged neutrality, together with the *Pasque* of Verona, furnished a sort of pretext for the uncle's crime; but what excuse can the nephew plead in his defence? Upon treachery unexampled in history, he heaps insult and derision for Italy as she counts her dead, and turns with fiendish cynicism from the world's opinion of his crime.

The Pope, whom the Italians regard as their country's mortal wound; the Pope who, without the aid of foreign hirelings, could not retain his throne a single day, he, forsooth, is exalted to the Presidency of the Confederation! He, dripping with Perugian blood still warm! The Dukes of Modena and Tuscany, who fled from their States before the scorn of their own subjects—who, on the battle-field of Solferino, stood side by side with Francis Joseph, confident of victory and thirsting for revenge, thrust back upon their thrones! Lombardy flung as a sop to Victor Emanuel! This is the independence of Italy as Napoleon III. conceives of it. Austria more powerful than ever in Italy; Victor Emanuel annihilated. The Pope Austrian at heart; the King of Naples ditto; the Dukes of Modena and Tuscany Austrian, together with the Austrian Emperor, make five sixths of the Italian Confederacy of Princes, Austrian in thought, word and deed. Nineteen millions of Italians under Austrian sway; barely eight under Victor Emanuel. The restoration of the Constitution in Piedmont is next to an impossibility, with five-sixths of Austro Papal votes against it. Liberty of the Press is out of the question; the Press of Piedmont must henceforth be silent on the question of Italian Independence; to touch on it is to violate Austrian rights: silent on the question of religion, because the Papal President cannot be expected to tolerate a word against the Holy Mother Church. Silent on the question of Italian unity; to breathe the word is to throw doubt on the rights of all the other friends of the Confederation. But, perhaps, some one replies, if the sub-Alpine people have not the liberty which they have enjoyed more or less for eleven years, the kingdom is increased by 3,000,000 of subjects. Victor Emanuel may yet at some future day redescend on the battle-field, the champion of Italian right! Let those who think thus look on the map and see what avail the Lombard Plains without the fortresses of Peschiera and Mantua to protect them! It is a country that cannot be defended, open on three sides to Austrian invasion. The slightest pretext afforded by Sardinia, we shall see an Austrian army set out for Milan and arrive there after twenty four hours march. In the presence of this imminent danger the Sardinian monarchy will be compelled to humble itself before its all-powerful and inexorable neighbors, who in virtue of community of interests and of the federal pact, will be assisted by the troops of all the allied Italian Powers. Victor Emanuel will be compelled to approve the commercial treaties, the army and navy reductions, which will be proposed and sanctioned by the Federation. It may be that he will be called on to restore the Dukes of Modena and Tuscany and the Papal authority in the Legations. In any case he must assist to suppress insubordination should it break out among the brave betrayed Venetians, or the mild and trusting Tuscans. So far Naples and the petty princes. Add to these humiliations the pressure of the French Emperor, who will doubtless see every jot and tittle of the treaty scrupulously respected. Before the war Victor Emanuel was king of 5,000,000, and for him Italy guarded her sacred crown of towers to day he is king of 6,000 000, all of whom he holds at Austria's beck. Such are the results of having trusted a sacred cause to a brigand and a perjured despot. To-day it is clear to all what some time ago so few could see, and that they saw so clearly availed not as warning to the rest, that Louis Napoleon unsheathed the sword of France against Austria simply and solely for his own ends and interests, not the least of which was the disarmament of the revolution, which but for that war was inevitable; the stifling of all attempts after liberty and independence, that prelude to European regeneration, and hence an impediment to his projects of imperializing Europe in conjunction with Russia; unsheathed the sword of France to humble Austria, to reduce her from a first to a second-rate Power apparently—in reality aggrandizing her in Italy, securing her gratitude by *his moderation*, and her alliance in the future war against proud, free, but alas! too selfish Albion. The exact reasons which led to peace there and then, none as yet can know. Perhaps the time has come to strike Prussia, unless that office be left to Austria and Russia. All here believe that the King was as much taken by surprise as any one, and all are waiting anxiously to see what his course will be. Some hope that he will refuse the gift flung at him by his traitor ally, refuse Lombardy point-blank, and affirm that he fought for Italian Independence, not for territorial aggrandizement; that, betrayed and compelled to sheath his sword, he will yet redeem his pledge at a more auspicious time and under less sinister influences. Would to God he were inspired to this act. Lombardy, at best, but silent, out of regard to the fact of his having fought for Italian Independence—Lombardy, aspiring to form part of an Italian Italy, but by no means anxious for mere annexation—Lombardy would be at his feet. Tuscany, Modena and Parma would hold their own; every Italian heart, loosing forever all political bias, would hail him King, and I doubt much if Napoleon would dare to quench in blood the *legitimate desires* of the people thus unanimously expressed. As I write the hope, I feel its utter hopelessness. Victor Emanuel is a brave soldier. I believe he has been betrayed. I believe he writhed under the insults heaped thus gratuitously upon him and his gallant army; but he is still a King, and bound by kingly etiquette and kingly usage to do no act of generous, spontaneous worth, even though the liberty and independence of Italy would be purchased by that act, which would place his name in history higher still than that of Codrus, King of Athens. No! the utmost to be expected, if he chooses to resent the Imperial insults is to abdicate, and so save his own honor, without benefit to Italy; but the most probable result will be that Cavour will resign, and so the affair will end for men in high places. Even if he does, nothing will efface the belief that he is the *biter bit*; that he had promised to save Tuscany for "Plon Plon" and Naples for Murat; that Tuscany so gently, yet so resolutely, rendered the fulfilment of his promise impossible; and that, whether from dislike to bring abuse on himself, or because the King resolved to accept the prize thus placed within his grasp, he gave himself for beaten, and thus incurred the displeasure and resentment of the Emperor.

But this matters little! What will be become of Italy is the vital, sad, heart-rending question. If the plan of a Confederation (the most fiendish of all Napoleon's infernal schemes) succeeds, then Italy is bound hand and foot, gagged and crushed, until the arch-traitor goes to his own place, or until European convulsions shall lessen Austria's power of oppression and suppression in the Peninsula.

But, say some, will the Italians bear tamely this insult heaped upon injury—this blasting of the highest hopes? Will Tuscany receive back her Archduke, and Modena hers, and the Legations kiss the Papal toe in sign of penitence and love? I cannot say! I can neither hope nor fear. If Piedmont is unresisting, resistance elsewhere will be crushed relentlessly to extermination. I told you how Garibaldi is placed, and all tends to confirm my views. Still, from what I heard yesterday, he was resolved not to tamely accept a peace should it be signed, let the alternative cost him what it might.

But before my letter arrives you will know the worst. Some days must elapse before I write again, as it is no easy matter now to install oneself just where one wants to be. When I write again, I shall either have to record deeds of heroism and audacity, which can hardly lead to victory, or the fact that Italy lies faint and bleeding under the mailed heel of 500,000 foreigners and the peace of Villafranca. Will not Mrs. Browning's readers echo these words, so appropriate after the fall of Rome, yet a thousand-fold more so to-day:

"I loathe to take its name upon my lips;
It is no peace, 'tis treason thick with doom—
'Tis gagged despair and inarticulate wrong;
Annihilated Venice, stifled Rome,
Dazed Florence, Naples fainting 'neath the thong,
And Austria wearing the smooth olive leaf
On her brute forehead, while her hoofs out-crush
The very life from these Italian souls."

And Hungary—Kossuth? But he must tell his own tale of the treachery and desertion which have fallen to his lot.

### THE LAST SCENE OF THE WAR.

### The Armistice and the Siege of Peschiera—Return of the Piedmontese Army from that Place—The Emperor Expected at Desenzano—A Chance of Starvation—The Last Gun of the Contest—The French Gunboats on the Lake—Incidents and Anecdotes.

From Our Special Correspondent.

DESENZANO, Lake Garda, Friday, July 8, 1859.

At last Austria has asked for an armistice, and we have a cessation of hostilities. The news fell like a thunderbolt among the Piedmontese officers, who declare that it is only patchwork, only a second edition of 1848, and that the work will have to be done over again. They swear and rave like madmen; nothing but a clean sweep of Italy by force of arms comes up to their ideas of the political necessities of the moment. They almost quarrel with the French officers; it does not satisfy them that the King consented and has taken an active part in the negotiations; to make peace now implies concessions of some sort, and in view of the conduct of the Austrians in the beginning of the war, and of their condition now, they are not willing that Austria should have a single concession of any kind, great or small. And they are evidently in the right. If the Emperor wished to return to Paris, all he had to do was to send Canrobert to Peschiera, Niel to Verona, McMahon and Admiral Wiloumby to Mantua, and leave Baraguay d'Hilliers in the open field, as he intended to do, and the country would have been cleared of Austrians in a month's time more effectually than it can ever be done by treaties, and without a great additional loss of life. The Italians here exclaim in despair, "What! are we going to be left to the mercy of treaties again? Are the armies going to leave the country with the Austrians still at Peschiera? Are we going to have the Germans back on us again?" This is the manner in which the people talk, and now more than ever is there room for belief in Count Cavour's oft-repeated assertion that the Austrians were only encamped in this country, and formed no part of it.

Just now I learned that a part of the displeasure of the Piedmontese officers grew out of the fact that their army was to be the first to leave the country, the French the last. I do not know how true this may be, or what signification is attached to it; but for the last five hours the Piedmontese army has been passing the hotel where I am, on their return home, and they continue to pass. Their cavalry passed first, numbering, perhaps, eight thousand men, and as fine a body of cavalry in the mass as I ever saw, and better mounted than the mass of the French cavalry; then came the artillery, mostly, in appearance, twelve and thirty-two pounders; then the infantry, and now the *bersaglieri*, or sharp-shooters. What is to come next I do not know, but it is now 11 o'clock at night, the men, whether mounted or on foot, have passed very rapidly, in the case of the infantry eight or ten abreast, and it seems that men enough have already passed to constitute half the Piedmontese army. The men are gay, without being noisy, certain divisions sing in chorus as they pass, but only one band has favored us with any music.

These men are coming from the siege of Peschiera, eight miles from this place, but whether any men are to be left there or not I do not know. No French soldiers have passed, but we have orders in this hotel to evacuate to-morrow from top to bottom for the Emperor Napoleon and his suite, who are going to make this their first stopping place on their way home. Fortunately for me I can leave when I please, and to-morrow evening, after I shall have seen the Emperor arrive and witnessed the movements of the day, I shall pack off to Brescia in advance of the Imperial train. My room has been seized, "expropriated" they say in Paris, for Marshal Vaillant: Edmond Texier, of the *Siècle*, and Meissonnier, the artist, who occupy another room across the dining-room from me, release theirs for the Emperor, while other journalists, MM. Emile Augier, of the Institute, Dreolle, Dupont, Charles Marshal, &c., (for the whole corps of French journalists who were following the campaign have collected at this place within the last four days,) have orders to quit the house. Even the landlord may be said to be turned out, for his Majesty's cooks are going to take possession of the kitchen. Another gentleman who has been traveling over the environs with me to-day, the Baron de Fays, and who wished to remain at this beautiful place for a few days, is going to be compelled to accompany me to Brescia in order to get a place to sleep, for the army has not only seized this, but every other good house in the town. It remains to be seen whether we will get anything else than a good sofa at Brescia, as before, notwithstanding it is a city of some forty thousand inhabitants.

My *blazé* American left me here three days ago to go back to Brescia, perhaps to Milan, to get something to eat. He could not stand the cooking in this country, and to tell the truth, it is atrocious, even at this, the best hotel between Milan and the Mincio. Edmond Texier says that people contest the superiority of France in her army, her fine arts, her architecture, if you please, but her kitchen, he contends, is beyond discussion. On that subject he will not yield a point. Here we are in fact in what is called the centre of civilization; at every step we take we are reminded of the centuries of civilization piled one upon the other that have preceded us upon this ground; we have constantly before us the architectural remains of periods so remote as to be misty even in history, and these remains testify already to a high civilization; and yet in everything but the arts of painting and sculpture the country is two centuries behind the New World, and it is not certain that instead of progressing at this moment it is not receding.

It is curious, in fact, to see how completely forgetful people are of the war in their scrambles after the commonest and cheapest necessaries of life—for all others are out of the question, and men devour as luxuries here what they would not offer their servants at home. The country—never rich in luxuries, although the loveliest, highest-favored and most productive country in the world—is now completely exhausted by the passage of two immense armies, and it is certainly provoking to pay a high price for an inferior article, and then only get the promise of that. Two army chaplains, who breakfasted at our table this morning, declared they had eaten nothing solid for three days, and in that time had walked in the hot sun fifty miles. Their story moved the rest of us, who had certainly fared better than they, and Emile Augier actually took the landlord by the throat and threatened to throw him into the lake if he did not serve them immediately with something to eat. But this is the fiftieth time I have seen these lazy landlords taken by the throat since I have been in the country; for the French officers especially will not submit to their impositions and laziness.

The portion of the Piedmontese army which took this route on its way back has all passed, and occupied seven hours in the passing. The French, we are told, have taken their places in the trenches at Peschiera. The French, in the first place, intended to give up the siege of this town to the Italians, but the siege-guns of the latter arrived so slowly, and their entire operations were so tardy, that this project was renounced, and it was intended now to permit the Piedmontese to continue their works on the west, where they had commenced, while the French, who had crossed the Mincio and surrounded the town, were to attack it in its most vulnerable points, the east and the south. They had calculated mathematically on the period of seventeen days as necessary to take the place, and the work was just going to begin when the armistice arrived.

Until two days ago the Austrians continued to cannonade the Piedmontese, and thus, although I did not hear the first gun of the war, I heard the last: I was in at the death. Peschiera is in sight of the hotel of Desenzano. The hotel stands on the edge of the water of the Lake; a large balcony runs along the side of the building over the water, and on this balcony we could watch and hear the bombardment with ease, and could see the smoke of burning houses; for the Austrians burnt some houses with their bombs, and some intentionally, to clear the way.

The news of the armistice arrived at Peschiera at noon; but guns were fired in the evening after the news arrived. The reason of this is worth relating and it was told me by the artillery officer who fired the guns on the allied side. The east side of this beautiful Lake, of which we occupy here the south and west sides, is still in the hands of the Austrians. Twice a day an Austrian steamer was in the habit of coming down to Peschiera to bring provisions, soldiers, and so on, to the place. We could see this vessel distinctly from our hotel, for the distance to the eastern shore does not appear to be more than ten miles. When the French, five days ago, surrounded Peschiera on the east, a battery of Piedmontese artillery was stationed higher up the east shore, and to the north of Peschiera, precisely to cut off these excursions of the Austrian boats. At noon the Commander of the siege operations received a note from the Emperor saying:

"The Emperor of Austria and I have agreed upon an armistice. You will therefore cease all hostile operations and remain in place until you receive further orders."

This news was transmitted to the commander of the battery; but the commander of the Austrian boat had left the port of Riva before receiving the news, and seeing the enemy on the Austrian shore, commenced to fire upon them. The Piedmontese had nothing else to do than to respond; but the officer said his balls fell short, for his men, who sighted admirably on terra firma, had never before sighted at objects on the water, and were thus unused to it. These shots will remain without doubt the last of the war. A party of us were bathing in the lake at the time, and the noise of the discharges came along the water's surface to our ears with stunning effect.

The French are erecting at Desenzano five gunboats, which they have brought in pieces all the way from Toulon. Four of these boats are being put together on one side of this hotel, the other one on the other side, immediately under my windows, and with its stern in the water's edge. I have thus seen the whole process of erecting, piece by piece. These boats are eighty feet long; each one is to carry one enormous siege gun, carry two hundred soldiers, and draw five feet of water—about. They cost at Toulon 50,000 francs each, their transportation and erection here 50,000 more. They had all the pieces on the ground, and commenced their erection five days ago—the 4th of July, and the Admiral has given the officers in charge till the 15th of August to launch the boats and put in their machines and armaments, ready for action. These were intended for the siege of Peschiera, and to clear the lake of Austrian boats as well. But the army intended to take the town before the Admiral had his boats finished—so they say.

The workmen continue to labor fifteen hours a day on these boats, just as if there had been no armistice; and they offer as an excuse, that since it costs so much to transport them back to Toulon, it is better to finish them, and give them as a present to the Sardinian Government. Under any circumstances, the boats are to be finished and employed on the Lake Garda, and if peace does not take place, they will be there ready for action.

The Austrians no doubt knew of the construction of these boats, for they have spies everywhere; but the first day I was here an Austrian steamer came up toward the town, and took a large sweep around this lower and largest end of the lake, evidently reconnoitering; it took good care, however, to keep out of the reach of a Piedmontese battery, stationed on the promontory of Sermione. The next day the French sent a battery of eight of the new rifled cannon, to a point a quarter of a mile above our hotel, in the north edge of the village, and stationed there a company of men with orders to guard all approaches to the shore from the Austrian side. All the small boats leaving our side were ordered to carry on the bow the Sardinian and on the stern the French ensign. Thus fatal errors would be avoided, for these rifled cannon are terrible instruments.

It was high time these precautions were taken, for at any moment the Austrians might have stolen up near the town, and have sent a lot of bombs into the gun-boats, which would have destroyed them completely. In that case, too, our hotel would have shared the same fate, and it was amusing to see the increasing nervousness of our landlord, who, sleepy on all other subjects, seemed to be wide awake on that of Austrian bullets. He ran to my window half a dozen times a day to see how the work on my side was progressing; he treated the officers in charge with more attention than the rest of us at table; he did not like the company he had fallen into, he and his house, and he wanted them finished and away.

This hotel will remain the head-quarters of the Major-General of the army, Marshal Vaillant, till the end of the armistice. All our journalists have left to-day, in high spirits at the idea of soon treading the asphaltum of the Boulevards, while Meissonnier, who was sent out by Government to paint battle scenes, is obliged to remain, to draw sketches of the ground at Solferino. It is he that is "down in the mouth."

MALAKOFF.

### THE PEACE AND ARRANGEMENTS FOLLOWING IT.

THE KING OF SARDINIA A PARTY TO THE ARMISTICE.

That well-informed and careful journal, the London *Spectator*, says:

"We learn that King Victor Emanuel *was* consulted by the Emperor Napoleon before the offer of the armistice. This simple fact throws considerable light upon the context of the peace, and disposes of the assumption that the Emperor acted independently of Italy."

THE EFFECT OF THE PEACE IN GENOA.

We translate the following address from the *Corriere Mercantile*, of Genoa:

The following, covered with numerous signatures, is circulated in Genoa:

ADDRESS TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING, VICTOR EMANUEL.

SIRE: Amidst the profound sense of deception and consternation that throughout the country has been produced by the unexpected announcement of a peace, unfortunately so different from what we with every right hoped for, is mingled a sweet relief in our souls by the thought, the certainty, that this peace was not your making, and that, therefore, uncontaminated and glorious, still rests the name of the first soldier of the Italian independence. The national question is not destroyed—it is only temporally annulled. It has entered on a new phase, full of grave difficulties and supreme perils; but that King and that people who have been able to sustain their lot for ten years, and to conquer wherever deceit and fatality have not sufficed to prevent valor from conquering, will know how now to overcome the obstacles the future may prepare. It is not a stroke of the pen that can cancel the sentiments of twenty six million hearts. But if the country is ready—if the whole living strength of the nation is disposed to great trials, to great sacrifices, we trust that you will not do less; that there will be no relaxation in that strong and sage direction that your Majesty and your Ministers have hitherto lent to the popular enthusiasm. All comprehend your sufferings. Italy, whose cry of grief has reached your ears, feels the irresistible eloquence of your silence. But why, therefore, suffer with and for her? Italy has faith in you and your Government, and dares to send to you a word of consolation that (at least we hope so) will be received by you with joy.

May you yourself be blessed, as likewise those heroes who fought by your side for the most sacred of causes. If now, at this hour, Italy is weeping, her independence and her liberty are such great benefits that, in order to conquer them, much blood and many tears will yet be shed.

Until the moment, Sire, when you will be the leader of the Italian cause, grief will be the duration of our discouragement and our discomfort; and, of itself secure, the nation will be capable of sustaining the most ruthful destiny.

THE MOTIVES OF FRANCIS JOSEPH TO PEACE.

A letter from Vienna says:

"Amongst the motives which have influenced the Emperor of Austria in seizing on the first occasion for concluding a peace as honorable as circumstances permit, is, no doubt, the situation more and more disquieting which events have made for Hungary. All the news which reach Vienna from that kingdom, which is without troops whose fidelity can be counted on, is exceedingly bad. Public opinion, it appears, pronounces in a certain number of *committats* against the system of absolute centralisation introduced since 1856 into all parts of the Austrian Empire. The Hungarian population desire to preserve their old nationality, and to regain possession of the rights and privileges which the Emperors of Austria in their days of danger accorded or confirmed. It is believed at Vienna that the Government will henceforth pay the most serious attention to Hungary, and that after the conclusion of a definite peace, it will employ all its efforts in the moral and material improvement of that kingdom."

MILITARY DISPOSITIONS CONSEQUENT UPON THE PEACE.

A Paris letter, in the *Nord*, says: "It is proposed to leave in Italy about 40,000 French troops for a certain time, in order to provide for all the eventualities which may arise in the laborious task of the reorganization of that country. In the plan to be followed for the accomplishment of this enterprise, there is a complete understanding between the Emperor Napoleon and King Victor Emanuel. The drawing up and signing of the preliminaries of peace between plenipotentiaries of France and Austria are, it is said, to take place at Zurich. The preliminaries are afterwards to be communicated to the Powers which signed the treaties of 1815. By that communication, Europe, far from being excluded from any participation in the arrangement of the affairs of Italy, will be called on to examine the bases of peace, to give her opinion on the best means of reorganizing the Peninsula, and by her adhesion cause the establishment of the Italian Confederation to enter into the public law of Europe. In what manner this adhesion will be given is not known; but in high political circles it is not believed that there will be a Congress, and it is probable, therefore, that a diplomatic conference or commission will be appointed. As soon as the preliminaries of peace shall have been communicated to the great Powers, the Italian States will be called on to come to an understanding on the bases of their confederation. In doing this difficulties must necessarily be expected, and they can only be surmounted by the prudence of those States, the influence of the Emperor Napoleon and the counsels of Europe."

The *Indipendente* of Turin of the 16th announces that Gen. Ulloa has been recalled to Tuscany immediately with his division of Tuscans, and has commenced his march accordingly. The Tuscan division left Goito on the 8th for Volta. On arriving at the latter place, Gen. Ulloa received notice that, as the division ceased to belong to the fifth corps of the French army, it now passed under the immediate orders of King Victor Emanuel.

THE HUNGARIAN LEGION.

A Turin letter of the 15th says:

"The Hungarian Committee, founded at Genoa, is about to have to occupy itself with the fate of the three thousand men who have been enrolled, and who are now at Acqui. Gen. Klapka is in Turin for this affair. Some persons ask, what is to become of such of Garibaldi's volunteers as have no resources of their own? It is agreed that Piedmont will maintain the engagements of those who wish to remain enrolled. A number of young Italians have also enlisted, through patriotism, in the French foreign legion of Gen. de Beville. These young men are about to be immediately disbanded, if they request it."

### LETTER FROM M. KOSSUTH.

The subjoined letter has been forwarded to the Leeds *Mercury* by Mr. Alderman Mitchell, of Bradford, a gentleman on intimate terms of friendship with M. Kossuth. It was written while in Paris, before the distinguished exile's departure for Italy:

PARIS, Friday, June 17.

MY DEAR FRIEND: The generous country where I rested my tempest-tossed head for many long years lies behind me, and outward-bound is my small craft on the stormy sea, with nothing safe but my determination, which nothing can shake; that happen what may to me personally, either my country will be free, or else I shall know how to preserve her from immolating itself in vain.

I may become a victim—my nation will not become one. I may be instrumental in calling her forth to reawakening life. Can I not do this safely I shall take care to preserve her future uncompromised.

Revolving in my mind all the noble, delicate friendship, all the consolations of sympathy which I was allowed to enjoy in your country from many, many friends—from none more than from you—emotions throng upon me too strong to allow of words. By the Eternal, I feel myself as much a man as any mortal on earth; yet, while I write, a tear trembles on my whimpers, and I feel not ashamed of it.

It is a tribute of a grateful heart for benefits received. It is an offering that accompanies my silent but fervent invocation of the choicest blessings of God upon your country, your house, yourself, and upon all those of your people, whose kindness and sympathy poured the smallest drop of consolation into the wounds of my adversity.

If I succeed, I hope to see you, and many of you, in my own home; and no brother ever has greeted a brother with a heartier welcome than I and my people will greet you, or any of you.

If I fall, you will say that I have fallen on duty's path.

If I am spared, but fall, I may see England again. Then, however, it will be a broken, useless reed that is cast on your shores, and few will be the days which it will be able to bear before it rots.

"Come weal, come woe," the will of Him above be done.

Farewell! farewell! Ever yours, truly,

KOSSUTH.

### INTERESTING MARITIME NEWS.

THE GENERAL ADMIRAL ON HER VOYAGE.

The *General Admiral*, steam frigate, which sailed from Cherbourg on the afternoon of the 8th of July passed Copenhagen, where she exchanged pilots, but without making any stop, on the 12th. They expected to reach Cronstadt in four days after. All well on board. The vessel continued to equal every expectation of her performance.

ARRIVAL OF THE YACHT ST. URSULA FROM NEW-YORK.

*From the Glasgow Herald, July 18.*

The *St. Ursula* returned to Fairlie from her Atlantic cruise on Friday last. She left Sandy Hook on the 23d of June, and made Fairlie in 21 days. At first she was retarded by baffling head winds till the 11th July, when she encountered a heavy gale from the southwest, in which she ran at times 14 knots.

On their arrival at New-York the party received the greatest kindness and attention, and were welcomed most warmly, not only by the political, naval and military authorities, but by all classes of citizens.

The members of the New-York Yacht Club, especially, were most attentive. This club, which has only been lately formed, now numbers about sixty splendid vessels, the models of which, in conformity with the rules of the Club, are hung round the walls of the elegant Club-house. There is no doubt if some of these vessels are ever found in the waters of the Solent, they will give our Cowes clippers a fright. The party made a rapid tour through the States; and even in distant parts were recognized and heartily welcomed—one old gentleman, nearly fourscore, traveling a great distance to see the yacht that had ventured across the Western Ocean, and invite the party to his country seat. There is evidently a strong bond of sympathy between Americans generally and the parent country, which more frequent intercourse and rapid communication will tend strongly to develope.

In the space of seven weeks the St. Ursula has sailed about 7,500 miles, and encountered several heavy gales in admirable style, without experiencing other damage than the loss of a single spar.

### AMERICA AND THE LAW OF NATIONS.

*From the London Saturday Review.*

There is something peculiarly irritating in the bad faith of the United States. There is enough of fraud and violence in the Old World, but it is reserved for the youngest-born of commonwealths to strip its national vices naked and parade them before mankind with a kind of pride in their deformity. When it has a piece of high-handed oppression to perpetrate, the American Government never dreams of covering the steel gauntlet with the silken glove. When it is desirous of stealing a march on too confiding foreigners, it disdains to practice that hypocrisy which at all events prevents perfidy from being turned into a precedent. The feeling of Mexicans and Cubans towards the Federation must be as pretty a form of hatred as can agitate the human breast, if we may judge from the indignation which its policy sometimes provokes in Europeans who are not in danger of being conquered, but only of being over-reached.

We do not believe that the most treacherous States of the Old World—not even the Venetians in the days of their "high policy"—ever endeavored to gain a great advantage by trickery as barefaced as that attempted by the American Government in some recent public documents. We trust that the English Foreign Office has not failed to take note of what English slang would denominate the latest "plant" of President Buchanan and Gen. Cass. It will be remembered that at the close of the Crimean war the Plenipotentiaries at the Congress of Paris executed one of the most important and beneficial instruments of modern times, under the name of the Declaration on Maritime Law. By this Convention the great Powers of Europe agreed, so far as they themselves were concerned, to abandon among other things the Right of Search and Practice of Privateering. Each of them had an interest in maintaining some, and in getting rid of others, of the international usages thus surrendered. England, for example, suffers greatly in time of war from hostile privateers, while she does serious injury to her enemy's commerce by her rigor and activity in searching neutral vessels for hostile goods. The measure, however, was essentially one of mutual compensation, and everybody found his account in setting off his gains against his losses. The principle was to be the same as regards the Governments not represented in the Congress. To the United States especially the Declaration was tendered for signature, on the express understanding that it should be accepted or rejected in its integrity. Never were the terms of a proposed bargain more clearly set forth. You, said the contracting Powers, profit largely as a belligerent by the employment of privateers, but at the same time you suffer grievously as a neutral by the Right of Search. Give up, therefore, one advantage in exchange for another. Give up the system of privateering, and we will release your ships from the obligation of submitting to be searched in time of war for enemy's property. Such was the proposal, and, as everybody knows, the American Government refused it. The Navy of the United States, said the President, was too small for them to forego the advantage of eking out an inadequate public force by the services of private adventurers. Lest, however, his country should permanently be disgraced through appearing the sole antagonist of a vast improvement in the Law of Nations, he offered the futile suggestion that all private property on the sea should be exempted from capture.

Nothing could be plainer or better recognized than the state of legal relations produced by these overtures and their result. The Powers who had executed the Declaration on Maritime Law, had altered for the better the law of nations; but they, and only they, and only among themselves, were entitled to take advantage of the new rules. The United States, on the other hand, remained under the old international law. They were to license privateers when at war, and to allow their vessels to be searched whenever the outbreak of hostilities between other belligerents placed them in the situation of neutrals. But no sooner did the war between France and Austria commence, than the American Government gave the world a startling proof of the regard which it pays to the equity of international transactions. A few weeks since the mail brought us a letter addressed by Gen. Cass, the Secretary of State, to some American shipowners. The applicants had wanted to know, or pretended that they wanted to know, whether their vessels were liable to be searched for French or Austrian property by ships of the other belligerent. "Of course not," answers Gen. Cass. "The Powers now at war have agreed to abandon the right of search, and therefore the President's Government will support you in resisting any attempt to board you for the purpose of exercising it." The Secretary of State seems to think it hardly worth his while to clothe his fraud with a pretext. He proclaims, boldly and nakedly, that the United States will try to get the advantage tendered to them by the Congress of Paris, without paying the consideration asked for it. They refused the bargain, but they intend to appropriate the goods. They mean to employ privateers in their next war, but they had no idea of submitting to the obligations of neutrals in the late contest. Meantime, it is not as if the right of search in time of war were a disputed right. Many communities, it is true, before now have shown a disposition to question it, and in the great war at the beginning of the century American statesmen never ceased to murmur against it. But the reason why they did no more than murmur at it was that their own tribunals consistently maintained its legality, which is admitted by every single writer in the famous series of American publicists. And, as if that were not enough, the existence of the right in time of war is over and over again acknowledged in the latest international controversy which the Americans have been engaged in. Their denial that the right of search could be put in force during peace against slavers involved, of course, that it could not be insisted on in war against neutrals.

The form and time of this audacious pretension were both insidiously selected. Only one of the belligerents in the war just ended was a maritime Power, and he was strong enough to blockade every one of the few ports of his adversary. It was therefore very unlikely that American vessels would be carrying Austrian goods, or that French commanders would take the trouble of searching them, so that a question involving the legality of the American claim were pretty sure not to be brought before any competent tribunal. Moreover, the document in which the claim is asserted—a letter from the Secretary of State to a private applicant—is one of which diplomacy can scarcely take notice. It is, doubtless, for this reason that it has been adopted, for we see that a second letter of the same description has just asserted the absolute legality of the transaction where a neutral has *bona fide* purchased a vessel from a subject of one of the belligerent Powers—a doctrine which, though maintained by the English Courts, is strenuously denied by those of France. But, whatever be the difficulty, it is essential that the English Foreign Office should somehow place on record a protest against the attempt of the United States to evade the duties of a neutral. The Right of Search must be firmly maintained, not for its own value, but because its abandonment is the one great price which the rest of the civilized world can offer to the Americans in exchange for the surrender of the privateering system.

## COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.

### Commencement at Williams College.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

WILLIAMS COLLEGE, WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.,
Friday, July 29, 1859.

Commencement-Week has begun. On Wednesday evening last, the citizens and students of Williamstown were treated to an entertainment entitled "Freshman's Wake." The class of '62, having completed the first year of their College course, thought fit to celebrate the event by sacrificing one of their number upon the funeral pile. Whether the victim was chosen by lot, or sacrificed himself, I have not been able to learn. Last evening the Sophomores celebrated the completion of their biennial examination by a procession and serenade to the faculty and ladies' supper, and burning of all the books used during the first two years. In a torch-light procession, headed by a band, they serenaded, first their class officer, the popular Professor TATLOCK, who congratulated them on having passed the equator of their college course, without one vessel having stranded, or even rubbed so hard as to be obliged to put back for repairs. With three hearty cheers for the Professor, the class left him and went, in turn, to Professors PHILLIPS, LINCOLN and PERRY, who appropriately acknowledged the kindness; the last being absent, responded through an old chum, Mr. C. F. GILSON.

After the serenade, the Class partook of a supper at the Mansion House.

On Sunday afternoon the Baccalaureate sermon will be delivered by President HOPKINS. On Monday evening a concert will be given by Gilmore's Boston Band. On Tuesday occurs the Alumni meeting, and dedication of the new Alumni Hall, with prize speaking in the evening.

DELTA.

### Commencement of Davidson College.

The Annual Commencement of Davidson College, South Carolina, occurred July 14. The annual sermon before the Graduating Class was preached by the Rev. R. L. DABNEY, D. D., Professor in Union Theological Seminary, Va., from Proverbs xi, 2.

The Annual Address before the two Literary Societies was also delivered by WILLIAM EATON, Esq. of Warrenton, N. C. The President conferred the degree of A. B. upon the thirteen members of the graduating class. The valedictory addresses were then delivered by Mr. R. B. GADDIS, of Anson County, N. C. The President, the Rev. D. LACY, D. D., in a few appropriate words, dismissed the members of the class.

The Board of Trustees elected Capt. KINGSBURY, of the United States Army, Professor of Mathematics, in place of Major HILL, resigned. Capt. KINGSBURY at one time had command of the United States Arsenal, at Fayetteville, N. C., and was afterwards connected with the Citadel in Charleston.

### University of North Carolina.

We learn from the Raleigh *Standard* that at a meeting of the Trustees of this Institution in Raleigh, it was decided to tender the Professorship of History in the University to the Rev. FRANCIS L. HAWKS, of New-York. The vacancy in the Professorship of Rhetoric and Logic will be filled by the Trustees at their annual meeting in December next.

### Summer Fashions in France.

*From a Paris Correspondent.*

The heats are so overpowering that it is impossible for the mind to devote much attention to dress. Considering that the slightest covering is oppressive, peignoirs seem to meet with very general approbation. The skirts are full and plain, or they are made with one deep flounce. The casaque should be loose, gathered in front, extremely long, and completed by a flounce. The waist is confined by a sash of the same material. Peignoirs of printed percale are only fit for morning wear; but in muslin, especially white, blue, or pink, they are more dressy, particularly if the flounces are trimmed above and below with narrow white guipure. The freedom of this costume has induced many women with slight figures to leave off stays, and others who cannot afford themselves this indulgence wear a new corset, which supports without the aid of elastics or busk. These corset-brassières are quite original, invented and patented by Madame VIGOUROUS.

Scarfs like the dress, with two flounces, are coming again into favor, and no doubt we shall soon see them produced in lace. Black lace is much worn, and large shawls are forsaken for small lace points, trimmed with two very deep flounces. Jet is generally introduced where the flounces join the point, as it makes such a pleasing effect in the sun.

The chapeau de Panama has been expressly brought out for the gratification of two illustrious Princesses. It is destined to eclipse Italian straw, but it will be a long time before it becomes general, owing to its extravagant price. It is a very complicated invention. Panama riding-hats are charmingly pretty. They are round, the sides slightly turned up, and the back and front falling. The edges are bound with a black velvet, which is put on wider at the sides than the front and from beneath it comes a beautiful willowy feather which goes all round, and then falls gracefully on one side of the face. The feather is always of two colors; if black it is tipped with white, if white, with black. Blue or green tip look handsome, only then the hat can only be worn with a limited number of toilettes. Underneath are bows of black ribbon, with or without ends, and in the centre is a second bow of a color to correspond with the dress. During the Winter we observed several leaders of the fashion making use of stuffed birds in their coiffures, and now this Chinese custom appears to be spreading. Sometimes the brilliant colors of the bird outshone the flowers amongst which it nestles; sometimes the specimen is artistically arranged in black *crêpe*, made to look like a nest, or it is placed with its breast down in a bunch of green leaves. This ornament is only adapted for rice straw or white dress bonnets. Garlands for bonnets have long since been renounced; flowers are now bunched in a mass on one side, and the inside bouquet is often a mere continuation, the two sets meeting. Strings are not edged, and if they are of black or white, there is a second narrower pair, colored. A few colored feathers have been seen on straw bonnets. Curled plumes, green, blue and lilac, were fixed by vine leaves of black velvet and black silk corn. In the search after originality, great anxiety is evinced to avoid anything like a medley; in the proof of this, no plaid is fashionable that is composed of more than two colors.

## FROM CANADA.

### The Canadians and the War—The New Parliament Buildings in Quebec—The Canadian Ministers on their Travels—Trade by the St. Lawrence Route—The Northwest Transit Company in Difficulties—American Enterprise Triumphant.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

TORONTO, Friday, July 29, 1859.

The sympathies of the people of Upper Canada have been pretty evenly divided during the war between the Austrians and the Allies. The Conservatives, like their English namesakes, have generally been Philo-Austrian; the Liberals, Philo French. In Lower Canada public opinion has leaned almost exclusively to the French side of the question, as was natural with a people speaking the French language. Now that peace has been proclaimed, the journals of Canada West do not know what to make of it; those of Lower Canada are all enraptured with it, as giving more glory to the French. There is one exception—the Quebec *Courrier du Canada*, an echo of the Paris *Univers*. It is perfectly silent, waiting, perhaps, to see what the Pope himself will say to his new dignity. The Irish Roman Catholic party, we would imagine, whose leader is Mr. T. D'ARCY MCGEE, must be much pleased. Their watchword, which has excited considerable strife and rancor, has been "More power to the Pope." And sure he has got it.

They are having a great time in Quebec just now. The Government having decided to hold the next session of Parliament there, the minister of public works is taking steps to accommodate that body. The old Parliament House there was burned down, and no estimates passed the Houses this Spring for the building of a new one. There was, however, fortunately for the Government, an unexpended grant of money for building a new post-office in Quebec. They determined to use this, and build a post-office which could accommodate the Houses of Parliament for a year or two! The Quebec people were much annoyed at this; they wanted a post-office designed to be a post-office, and they wanted a Parliament House too. But their indignation rose yet higher when they learned that the expense of building the requisite structure on Cape Diamond, the finest site in Quebec, and perhaps in North America, was not to exceed the legislative grant for that horrid post-office, viz., $56,000, and that, as the building was to be large, it must be built of brick or wood. The Government, however, would not alter their plans; in fact, they could not without infringing the constitution. So when the hated red brick building was just beginning to show itself above the ground, that is a week ago, they indicted it; in other words, the Mayor ordered the builders to desist from putting up a house with wooden window sills &c., within the City "fire limits." It is "a pretty quarrel as it stands."

The Canadian Ministers started, the other day, on a trip to Lake Superior. But they were caught in a fearful storm on the Georgian Bay, and, to crown their misfortunes, the engines became useless, and they were drifting for a whole day and night towards an iron bound shore. Just as they were about to be wrecked—within a hundred yards of the precipitous rocks—the anchors caught a submerged ledge, and they were out of danger. The story was told in the public prints, and while the Ministry were congratulating themselves on their escape, some of the opposition were regretting it, and some of the ultra-religious clergy were assailing them furiously for being away from their churches on a Sunday, which, of course, had drawn upon them the vengeance of Providence. The fact was, they would have been at Sault Ste. Marie on Sunday, had it not been for the storm. This trip disgusted them with the West, so they have resolved to go eastward, sooner than be baulked of their vacation amusement. The Minister of Public Works has gone to England, along with his lady, Mrs. ROSE and family. Messrs. CARTER and VANKOUGHNET, the Premier and Crown Lands Commissioner, have gone to the Gulf. WALLBON, the Provincial Secretary, is rusticating at Riviere du Loup. The others are nearer home. The Minister of Public Works is charged to represent the claims of Canada to an ocean postal subsidy for her steamers, which is done at the invitation of the British Government. Should we obtain it, the St. Lawrence route to Europe will become of much more importance than it now possesses.

The Canadians have at length imitated the Americans, and sent a vessel from one of their ports to Europe direct. The *Union*, laden with staves, sailed the other day from Hamilton, a city about fifty miles from this, and at the head of Lake Ontario. She was chartered by Messrs. LANG & DELANO, of Boston, and consigned to their agent in Liverpool. She had 100 mille of staves on board; 1 200 to the mille, and the freight given is $3,500. The direct lake trade is assuming important proportions. If the canals on the St. Lawrence were enlarged, some of the inland cities would soon rival those on the seaboard. A few thousand barrels of flour were sent, recently, from Buffalo to Port Colborne, on Lake Erie, thence across the Welland Railway to Port Dalhousie on Lake Ontario; thence again to Montreal. From Buffalo to Montreal! A strange freak of trade, is it not?

Our Northwest Transit Company have fallen to quarreling among themselves, and some of the shareholders have instituted Chancery suits against the Directors. Foolish men. While they are quarreling the Minnesota people are securing the prize. American energy has started a steamboat on the Red River of the North, and American Companies will eventually reap the advantages of the carrying trade from Fraser River to the Atlantic, if it ever is to be conducted overland. This is significant, just now, when the Colonial Secretary has intimated that the Government had no intention of renewing the Hudson's Bay Company's powers in the Northwest.

## FROM NICARAGUA.

### Movements on the Transit Line—A Steamer Saved from the Rocks—Forthcoming Operations—Affairs at San Juan—General News.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, Sunday, July 17, 1859.

By the last mail steamer but one, Capt. SLOCUM and Engineer PLACE, the proprietors of the steamer *Cass-Yrissari*, made their appearance at this port, and proceeded at once up the river to San Carlos to put their steamer in order for the opening of the Transit *via* Nicaragua, announcing that our overstrained eyes were once again to be blessed by the sight of passengers arriving and departing as in the days of old. A bungo came down the river yesterday, bringing the news that the *Cass-Yrissari* was seen near the San Carlos, crossing the lake towards Granada, and she may therefore be presumed to be ready for business.

On the 9th inst. our ears were pierced by the shrill whistle of the little steamer *Laura Frances*, which soon hove in sight, and came steaming across the harbor to one of our wharves in fine style. She looks as bright and neat as though just fitted up for a pleasure excursion; yet she has been for nearly six months past fast on the rocks at Machuca Rapids, where she was run by a native pilot, through sheer carelessness, as there was plenty of water in the river to have carried her safely over had she been properly managed. H. DICKSON, Esq., who had never set foot on shore during the period the steamer remained on the rocks, Capt. HOLDING—a fireman who converted himself into an engineer, and managed the engine like an experienced "hand at the bellows," and one deck hand, with Capt. CARMAN, who acted as pilot, got the boat off the rocks, and brought her safely down the river. This is considered a great feat by all who know anything of the Machuca, and the situation in which the steamer was placed. It is the first instance of a steamer of any class which has ever struck fast on these rapids having been gotten safely off, even with the assistance of the whole force employed by the old Transit Company, and reflects the greatest credit upon Messrs. DICKSON and HOLDEN, and in fact the brave, persevering five who accomplished the undertaking.

We hear that a steamer from Key West, the *Scottish Chief*, is expected here in a few days, and she is designed to ply on the San Juan River. There is also a report that letters have been received in town, stating that the "indefetigable" WEBSTER, Capt. BILLS, and lots of other *accomplished* individuals are about to revisit this country in the capacities of agents for various Transit Companies, and there is already indications of the same game that has been played off in Transit matters during the past two years or more. This makes one doubtful of the result. Only one Transit Company can exist at a time, and it is to be hoped that some *one* Company may be organized instead of half a dozen, who all expect, by hook or by crook, to possess themselves of the only steamers and facilities which exist, and like the Kilkenny cats, use themselves up in the contest, leaving a chance of a Transit worse than at the beginning. But let us have patience!

The last soundings of the harbor showed between thirteen and fourteen feet water on the bar, in the old channel, and eight in the new. This is a great improvement within the past week, and as the river is just beginning to bring down the floods, which must last and increase for two or three months to come, we may expect that the mouth of the harbor will deepen to its original depth before long.

There has been no merchant vessel here for several weeks—the *White Cloud*, of your City, was the last one in port. But we have had quite a fleet of men-of-war, both American and English. The *Jamestown*, *St. Louis*, and *Preble*, and the British steamers *Racer*, *Bazilisk*, and schooner *Kingston*, were all here but a day or two since. The *Jamestown* and *St. Louis* are now out cruising, and the *Racer* and *Kingston* likewise.

Of this place little is to be mentioned. The merchants are crying out bitterly of hard times, but mechanics, especially carpenters, are kept employed repairing, building, and extending the town. To the artists, however, (the whitewashers,) flows the flood of gain. The splendid edifices which adorn this town would not be worth the mentioning without our artist of the whitewash brush. Little business is transacted at present, but everybody has on hand a large stock of expectation "when the Transit opens!" There is considerable produce for shipment, consisting of hides, deerskins, Brazil wood, &c., and Bungos are almost daily arriving from the interior, loaded with these principal articles for export.

HASTA LUEGO.

## AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

### Mr. Buchanan's Movements—The Organ's Distress at the Disclosures Published in the New-York Times—Speculations at the Capital.

We find the following paragraph in the Washington Correspondence of the Philadelphia *North American*:

"The President's visit to Bedford has been shortened a few days, from the urgency of the Mexican and other questions, for it should be known that he not only supervises but actually directs the diplomacy of the Administration. Sometimes he is not satisfied with dictating his views, but, as in the recent case to the Minister at Berlin, writes the dispatches. During his absence in North Carolina, the letter to Mr. LE CLERC was written in the regular course of official routine, by the Chief Clerk of the Department of State, and signed by the Secretary as an ordinary formality. It has taken two official explanations since then to qualify the first position; and even now, when an opinion of the Attorney-General has been superadded, the public receives with distrust assurances which are believed to have been inspired by a political necessity only. Mr. BUCHANAN does not care to have his blunder repeated on a larger scale, and has therefore renounced his ease at the Springs to resume his work in Washington."

"Occasional" writes from Washington to the Philadelphia *Press*, under date of July 30:

"The *Constitution* continues to cry out against the 'leaks.' I copy its last groan:

'It is entirely immaterial whether the information alleged to have been communicated to the New-York TIMES is in this instance true or false, or whether it is, like much of the Washington correspondence,

'A little truth, but dash'd and brew'd with lies,'

the fact remains that a leading Opposition newspaper has the audacity to speak of the Secretary of State and his assistant as 'devotees of wax and red tape,' and to boast of possessing a correspondent who can overreach them. This candid disclosure of the TIMES will perhaps contribute to *stop* 'the leaks.' The Democracy of this city are quite aware that there are some who, while enjoying the favor of the Administration, repay them by contributing directly or indirectly to the columns of Opposition newspapers. In the opinion of very many gentlemen of different departments, the time has now arrived when this nuisance ought to be abated.'

Let me tell the *Constitution* the secret of some of these "leaks." Whenever a member of the Cabinet wants himself puffed in an "Opposition" newspaper, he places in the hands of the correspondent of that paper here the most valuable information in his possession; generally by some relative or familiar. I will not particularize the journals that are *leaky* in this respect; but whenever you see a member of the Cabinet applauded in the correspondence of an Opposition paper, look out for a special dispatch communicating some important Cabinet secret. The New-York *Herald* being the special family organ of the President (and therefore, in the President's policy, bound to condemn the members of the Cabinet individually and collectively) is thus cut off from the most important intelligence, exactly in the ratio of its devotion to the Chief of the Government. This will account alike for the grumbling of the *Constitution* and the growls of BENNETT, being about the only subject upon which the two agree. The fling at Gen. CASS in the *Herald* of last week was no doubt, provoked by the fact that the NEW-YORK TIMES got the first items in reference to the *projet* of the McLane Treaty. I, myself, have *occasionally* lent a willing ear to a Cabinet Minister hungry for praise in the *Press*.

Those who really believe that Mr. BUCHANAN is sincere in his declaration not to be a candidate, first in the Bedford *Gazette*, and *encored* in the letter to Judge MCCANDLESS, of Pittsburgh, base their opinion chiefly upon the fact of the utter absurdity of his being a candidate at all; and secondly, because of his anxiety to be rescued from the terrible ordeal which must await him in the event of his being too early in the field for 1860. The President's deprecation of all doubts upon his 'predetermined purpose' not to be a candidate, 'that such doubts are calculated to impair his influence in carrying important measures,' is ridiculous, inasmuch as it is now apparent that he will have far less influence in the next Congress than he had in the last, which rejected or postponed every prominent recommendation he made. Men of all parties, excepting those who are looking for place, will prefer waiting until another Administration has been inaugurated, and will content themselves with passing the usual appropriation bills, and nothing more. Mr. BUCHANAN'S Administration will be the second *parenthetical Administration* in our annals. Hereafter the Administrations of TYLER and BUCHANAN will stand side by side. The genius of history, in recording the fragment of the one and the full term of the other, may, like Sterne's angel, drop a tear upon their errors, although, unlike the charitable motive that prompted his forgiveness of 'Uncle Tristram's' oath, the angel may weep that our country has ever been afflicted by two such Administrations."

In another Washington letter, dated Aug. 1, the correspondent of the *Press* indulges in the following pleasant anticipations of the effect of the enterprise of the NEW YORK TIMES:

"You must not be surprised if you hear another sepulchral groan from the *Constitution* to-morrow, respecting the disclosures of State secrets by the Departments here to "Opposition reporters," for I learn that the correspondent of the NEW-YORK TIMES, yesterday, acquired important information at the Foreign Office in relation to the McLane Treaty, which will, of course, appear in that journal to-day. You may, also, anticipate another lecture in the New-York *Herald*, blaming Gen. CASS for these disclosures. That the *foreign* Ministers (who have full knowledge, as well as our own functionaries, of these diplomatic secrets) are sometimes not unwilling to be a little communicative, I have no doubt; yet all the blame is visited upon the poor clerks, when they are really as close mouthed as the statue of Jefferson, standing in front of the Presidential palace."

"Occasional" also writes, speculatively, as follows:

There is no question now, I think, that the President, on his return from Bedford, will reverse the decision of the Cabinet Council of last week, and authorize Mr. MCLANE to conclude the proposed treaty. Such is the general opinion here to-day, and if Mr. MCLANE is not incumbered and fettered with over-sagacious additions or alterations, made at Washington, it is probable this auspicious measure may be consummated.

It has been significantly announced in some of the Administration papers that the health of the Secretary of War, Gov. FLOYD, is somewhat precarious, and may involve the necessity of his giving up his place in the Cabinet. He is deservedly the least unpopular of any member of the present Administration. He was one of the ablest of the friends of Mr. BUCHANAN in 1855–56, and it is meet, therefore, that he should be placed in the same category with those who fought shoulder to shoulder with him in the contest. Gov. FLOYD, it is well known, has been for many years the attached friend of Gov. WISE, and hence, I doubt not that Mr. BUCHANAN'S suspicions and jealousy have been awakened towards him.

It is rumored that Gen. JEFFERSON DAVIS will probably succeed Gov. FLOYD, but I am inclined to think that the withdrawal of Gov. FLOYD from the Cabinet, however it may afford the President the wished-for pretext to follow the example of Gen. JACKSON, upon the withdrawing of Mr. VAN BUREN, in the reorganizing of his Cabinet, for the purpose of making it a unit, thus ridding himself of the triumvirate of Presidential aspirants. The fact, also, that the venerable Secretary of State finds great difficulty, on account of his increasing infirmities, to perform the onerous duties of that position, renders the change in the Cabinet I have just indicated almost certain. Doubtless the hasty and unexpected departure of Mr. Secretary COBB for Georgia has some reference to the contemplated change. You may expect, also, that in the event of such a change, our present ministers at London, Paris, and St. Petersburgh will all be recalled—two of them to make room for the retiring members of the Cabinet.

I learn that the President, after his announcement of his declination in the Bedford *Gazette*, for two entire days exhibited such sourness of disposition and temper as to make it dangerous for either sex to approach him. He will be back to-night. What scolding poor BLACK will get.

OCCASIONAL.

### The Boston Tract Society.

SERMON BY THE REV. DR. KIRK.

The Rev. E. N. KIRK, of Boston, preached on Sunday forenoon in the Rev. Mr. BURCHARD'S Church, in Thirteenth-street, in behalf of the Boston Tract Society. Mr. KIRK took his text in Mark, vi. c. 34th verse:

"And Jesus, when he came out, saw much people, and was moved with compassion toward them, because they were as sheep having no shepherd; and he began to teach them many things."

He described the effect produced on the Saviour by the presence of a multitude of people. Its first effect was compassion. He saw them as sheep not having a shepherd. They were God's flock; but not cared for by those whom he had appointed to be their leaders and guardians. He proceeded to show the spiritual condition of the great body of our people, under so many destructive influences, as adapted to awaken a deep and practical sympathy in every Christian heart. But it was not merely sympathy the Saviour manifested. His compassion led him to teach them many things. Truth, he said, is the great want of the people. They are ignorant of God, of their own spiritual wants, of the profound sources of their misery, and of the infinite provision God has made for their relief. He gave some statistics to show to what an extent the people of this country live outside of all direct influence of its religious institutions. Of a population of thirty-four millions in the United States, it is computed that five millions are in regular attendance on the means of grace, and thirteen millions who could attend, but are living like heathens. In Maine, three-fourths are neglecters of public worship; in Vermont, four-fifths; in Connecticut, one-half; in Massachusetts it is no better. Thus in New-England, a section of the land as religious as any other, one-half of the people are not worshippers of God, and do not hear His law or His Gospel. In the City of New-York, if you should fill every house of worship, you would still leave 275,000 souls on the outside. It is true that building houses is not the immediate remedy for this evil. The people must be reached, not by inviting them to our sanctuaries, but by our going, in the spirit of Divine compassion, to meet them and "teach them many things." In our Saviour's day there were no books for the poor, scarcely any schools for their children, probably no synagogues where the word of God was faithfully expounded. He, therefore, did the only thing which the circumstances admitted, and which their necessities demanded—"He began to teach them many things." One great want of the people, the ten millions of our own country, the hundreds of millions in other lands, is the truth, which either they do not know and do not see in its relations to themselves, or do not feel its power. Jesus' compassion led him to "teach the people many things; truth, in many of its aspects; truth at once the medicine of the sick and the food of the starving soul of man; the truth, the wonderful, glorious system of facts, of which the love of God is the fountain and the Cross of Christ the main element; the truth, which has healed, nourished, guided, guarded, renewed and sanctified, comforted and exalted our own souls; which is exhaustless in power, boundless in its adaptedness to all classes, ages and nations; truth, which like the light, can be expanded into more volumes than the world would hold, or shut up in a little star to twinkle on a child's admiring eye, or in a little taper to illuminate the path of some bewildered traveler to eternity. The people need these great truths brought home to them on the printed page, where they cannot be reached by preaching, and even after they may have heard the preached word. The experiment of the last 40 years has demonstrated how adapted the religious tract is to save the soul that no other instrument of grace can reach, as well as to aid and comfort the children of God. He pointed to the vast whitening field and said, "Who shall occupy it? Can the bookseller? No; for it is not a remunerating traffic. If the bookseller is not a religious man he has no more moral influence than any other merchant; if he is, then his publications are mainly denominational. Many publishers do a noble work; but they cannot do *our* work, nor can any denominational society."

Upon an interview with Dr. KIRK after the sermon, he stated to our reporter that he had intended in this part of the discourse to explain the difference between the two American Tract Societies, but that he was informed, after entering the pulpit, that he had been invited to preach through a compromise, a part of the Church being favorable to one Society, and a part to the other. In view of this fact he judged it expedient to omit everything but a most general reference to the separation which had taken place.

He remarked that he had not a doubt that the whole tract operation would receive a new impulse from the division. Competition does not hurt even good men. The Tract Society, said he, is one of God's chosen instruments for renewing an apostate world. We shall be said, ultimately see why he permitted its members to separate as Paul and Barnabas, Abraham and Lot did. The good it has accomplished is immeasurable, and yet its career of usefulness has only just commenced. One of the instruments of usefulness was their monthly newspaper. They began with issuing thirty thousand. The Society in New-York issued more than one hundred thousand of this and other papers monthly. One journal contains sixty pages of tract matter, so that every month they circulate one million eight hundred thousand pages of tracts simply in that form. This, in fact, was one of the most important parts of their agency. Multitudes will read a newspaper who will not read a tract. It is fresh, its articles are short and attractive. Considered as a weapon in this holy war, he said, it resembles that incessant cannonading which the Russians in Sebastopol compared to a constant storm of iron. The tract may be compared to an electric conductor. It is one mind brought with all its spiritual power to electrify another mind. No language is so rich as ours in religious thought; in clear, complete illustrations and defences of evangelical truth; in powerful persuasions to a godly life. Hidden stores of this electric power are now in our libraries and on our files, and the Holy Spirit is continually inspiring new views, new experiences, and giving us new living exhibitions of truth, which can be put into simple, cheap, popular forms, and conveyed through this electric card to quicken and purify the soul, torpid in sin and unbelief.

At the conclusion of the discourse, the Rev. Mr. BURCHARD made a short address, and asked that a collection be taken up, explaining that those who preferred to do so, could designate to which Society each wished his contribution to be devoted. A hymn and the Benediction closed the exercises.

## LAW REPORTS.

### SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Clerke.

THE RIVAL FERRY COMPANIES.

*The Long Island Ferry Companies* vs. *The Brooklyn Ferry Company.*—This was an application by the plaintiffs to restrain the defendants by injunction from running ferry boats between this City and Williamsburgh, from points known as the Peck-slip and Grand-street Ferries. The facts are fully reported in the TIMES of July 26. The following decision was rendered to day by

CLERKE, J.—Without assuming to have arrived at any satisfactory conclusion in the questions involved in this case, it is enough for the purposes of this motion to say that they are of a doubtful character, and will require all the inquiry and deliberation of a regular trial to decide them rightfully. In such a case, it would be very inexpedient, and might be productive of incalculable injury to the defendants, to grant the injunction before the hearing. Refusing to do so can at most be only a temporary postponement of a remedy, if the plaintiffs can sustain their action.

Motion denied, with $10 costs to abide event.

It is understood that this case will be tried on the merits at the October Special Term.

THE CROTON RESERVOIR CONTRACT.

*The People ex rel. Baldwin and Jaycox* vs. *The Croton Aqueduct Board.*—*Baldwin and Jaycox* vs. *The Mayor, et al.*—These cases were reported in the TIMES of July 19 and 27. The plaintiffs, who were the lowest bidders for the construction of the gate-house, &c., on the new reservoir, sought to obtain a *mandamus* to compel the Croton Board to award them the contract without regard to the Common Council. They also asked an injunction against the latter body to restrain them from giving the work to Fairchild, Walker & Co., at $56,000 advance. Both motions are denied, with $10 costs.

*Mary Wright* vs. *Henry V. Wright.*—Divorce granted.

*Jordan Mott, &c.*, vs. *Garret H. Striker, &c.*—Referred to the Hon. Wm. Mitchell.

*James A. Dorman* vs. *New-York Central Railroad.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs to either party to abide event.

*Wm. C. Young* vs. *John Morris.*—Order settled.

*Willard Felt, &c.*, vs. *James R. Gilmore, &c.*—Complaint dismissed as against defendant Heye, with costs.

*H. A. Chittenden* vs. *Louis Davis.*—Motion to discharge granted, without costs. [This case was reported in Monday's TIMES.]

Before Justice Ingraham.

*E. W. Chester* vs. *Wm. S. Roberts.*—In this case, which was reported yesterday, the Judge reduced the bail to $1,000.

*Alfred Kissam* vs. *Mary Fox, &c.*—Jas. F. Ruggles appointed guardian, &c.

*John B. Borst* vs. *Elisha R. Sackett.*—Attachment issued.

*Edward Vincent* vs. *Toussaint Mardega.*—This suit was brought to recover $390 on a written "account stated."

The evidence of Mr. James B. Glentworth, who is the plaintiff's agent, showed that the defendant occupied the premises Nos. 153 and 155 Crosby-street prior to the 13th May, 1856—that on that day he called and had a conversation with defendant, who agreed upon an account in which he was made debtor to the plaintiff for the above amount.

The defence did not contest the fact of rent being due, but claimed that the defendant never agreed to the account on which this action was founded—that he could not speak English and did not know what he signed.

The evidence was conflicting, but the Court gave judgment for plaintiff for $476 and costs.

### MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

[Before Justice McCarthy.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY SUIT.

*William Blind* vs. *Paul Fernstein and wife.*—The plaintiff rents a segar store from the defendant, Paul Fernstein, both parties living in the same house, in Essex-street.

Preparatory to the grand national outburst of patriotism on the last Fourth of July, the plaintiff judiciously resolved to add firecrackers and other pyrotechnics to his merchandise. Naturally, the youthful scions of the neighborhood gathered round the door, discharging their purchases with many tumultuous expressions of delight then and there. This became very disagreeable to the lady defendant, Mrs. Fernstein, whose Teutonic nerves were seriously affected thereby. On the night of July 3, she sallied forth and scattered the annoying revelers. The plaintiff remonstrated with her, whereupon the lady's wrath turned upon him. An exciting and rather vituperative dialogue ensued, which ended in Mrs. Fernstein's seizing a club and knocking the plaintiff over by way of response to an inelegant appellation bestowed by him upon her. His head was badly cut, and he brought this action for redress of his wrongs.

One German lady, who testified on the part of the defence upon the trial, professed utter inability to speak English, and was therefore examined through an interpreter, but fearing that he did not make sufficient impression upon the learned Judge, (who tried the cause without a jury,) she turned to the latter, and said several times, in very superior Saxon, "If a man had treated me like him, Judge, I'd have killed him, I would."

The Court, upon consideration, awarded $50 to the plaintiff.

### COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the Hon. Recorder Barnard.

In August, "almost everybody" is out of town. Among the everybodies are the gentlemen, usually summoned as Grand Jurors. Consequently on Monday no Grand Jury was attainable, and yesterday, after the summoning of an extra panel, just a quorum—sixteen in number—were squeezed out of a list of ninety-seven. The quorum, however were sufficient for the due conduct of business. Their names are subjoined:

DAVID TAPPAN, Foreman.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| William T. Booth, | Mark Cornell, | Frederic B. Elliott. |
| Francis Godine, | C. E. Leveridge, | Darius C. Newell. |
| Wm. Cothout, | John D. Scott, | Elisha Troughton. |
| S F R. Coddington, | C. Dubois, | G. W. Berrian, Jr. |
| M. H. Kilraus, | M. Dudley Bean, | J. C. C. Reynolds. |

John Gavin and Charles Anderson pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and, being mere lads were sent for one year each to the Penitentiary.

Very few cases will be tried this term, but the RECORDER will have heavy work on his hands, after the vacation.

EXPEDITION OF THE SONS OF MALTA.—A large number of the Sons of Malta returned last evening to this city, from the St. Paul Expedition. On the same train were large delegations from Milwaukee and Cincinnati. Some of the excursionists stopped at Winona, Red Wing, Hastings, and other points on the river, to improve the magnificent trout fishing at those places. A large party of Chicagoans have also gone up the Minnesota River from St. Paul on a fishing excursion. It was the unanimous voice of the excursionists that the trip was a delightful one, and every one enjoyed it with unalloyed satisfaction. The people of St. Paul left no stone unturned to render their stay pleasant, and their untiring efforts and hearty hospitalities will long be remembered with lively gratitude by those who were the fortunate recipients of them. The whole number of excursionists, including those belonging to the order from Madison, Milwaukee, and Cincinnati, and others who joined the expedition from points along the river, must have amounted to fifteen hundred. The hotels were crowded at St. Paul, and large numbers were obliged to stop at St. Anthony and Minneapolis.—*Chicago Journal, July 29.*

Gov. NEWELL, of New-Jersey, has issued a proclamation, offering a reward of $500 for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who murdered Charles Robinson, of Newark, on the Fourth of July.

MOTTO OF THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.—After an existence of nearly half a century it has but just been discovered that the motto of the *North American Review* was a misquotation from Virgil. The Boston *Daily Advertiser* says:

"The *North American Review* has so long borne upon its title-page the motto 'Tros Tyriusve mihi nullo discrimine agetur,' that we had become familiar with the phrase in this form, and were surprised to see upon the last number the enclitic altered, 'Tros Tyriusque,' &c., which proves to be the correct reading. It does not appear from what cause the other form obtained so long a use upon the very front of the venerable quarterly. The restoration of 'que' for 've' was made between April and July, 1859. The original line is found near the close of the first book of the Æneid."

MUNICIPAL MISMANAGEMENT.—New-York is not the only city whose offices are mismanaged. The Mayor of Montreal, in a letter addressed to the citizens, tells them that the debt of Montreal exceeds £800,000, and there is this year a deficiency of £87,000. It has been attempted to add to the tax of 7½ per cent., with which the citizens are already charged, another of 5 per cent.—in all 12½ per cent. Fifteen thousand heads of families, indebted to the corporation have already been sued, and two thousand more are about to be sued.

THE PILGRIM MOVEMENT.—The *Plymouth Rock* states that the cost of the Pilgrim Monument, when fully completed, will be about $300,000, of which sum about $45 000 has been subscribed. The time absolutely necessary for its completion will be about six years, but this may be prolonged in order to obtain the amount of funds necessary to defray the expense.

## GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 2, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 43 bbls. Ashes; 4,846 bbls. Flour; 100 bbls. Rye Flour; 8,281 bushels Wheat; 4,741 bushels Corn; 15,700 bushels Oats; 2 560 bushels Malt; 160 pkgs. Provisions, and 171 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 40 bbls. Pots at $5 12½, and small lots of Pearls at $5 62½ ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales to-day have been confined to small lots at unchanged prices, including 37 bags Rio at 11¾c. ₱ lb. The announcement of an auction sale of 5,000 bags Rio, for to-morrow, Aug. 3, has had the effect of checking business.

COTTON—Continues quite dull, with sales of only a few hundred bales at former rates.

DYEWOODS—Are inactive at old quotations: Camwood, $115@$125; Fustic, Cuba, $34@$35; Fustic, Tampico, $24@$25; Fustic, Tabasco, $24@$25; Fustic, Savanilla, $20; Fustic, Maracaibo, $18. Logwood, Laguna, $25@$26; Logwood, Tabasco, $22@23; Logwood, St. Domingo, $13@$14 50; Logwood, Jamaica, $25; Lima wood, $65; Sapan wood, $70@$75; Barwood, $23@$24 ₱ ton. Stock of Dyewoods in first hands to-day, 850 tons, including 350 tons Barwood, 26 tons Brazilletto wood, 192 tons Fustic, 46 tons Lima wood, and 236 tons Logwood.

FISH—All descriptions have been lightly dealt in at about former rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been less active, to-day, for State and Western Flour. Desirable lots of superfine and extra State, which are quite scarce, have been in good request, at a shade firmer prices. The demand for nearly all other kinds has been less animated; while most holders have offered their supplies freely the tendency of prices has been generally favorable to purchasers. We have heard of sales of 8,800 bbls., in lots, including inferior to choice standard superfine State at $4 85@$5 15; extra do. at $5 20@$5 45; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $4 70@$5 10; extra Wisconsin, at $5@$5 80; inferior extra Ohio at $5 20@$5 50; extra Ohio, shipping brands, $5 55@$5 80, chiefly at $5 60@$5 70 ₱ bbl.

| | |
|---|---|
| Unsound Flour | $3 70@ 4 60 |
| Standard Superfine State | 4 85@ 5 15 |
| Extra State | 5 20@ 5 45 |
| Standard Superfine Western | 4 70@ 5 10 |
| Extra Wisconsin | 5 00@ 5 80 |
| Extra Indiana and Michigan | 5 10@ 6 50 |
| Inferior Extra Ohio | 5 20@ 5 50 |
| Extra Ohio, fair to choice shipping | 5 55@ 5 80 |
| Extra Ohio, trade brands | 5 85@ 7 00 |
| Fancy Genesee | 5 60@ 5 75 |
| Extra Genesee | 6 25@ 7 50 |
| Inferior to choice Extra Missouri | 5 10@ 7 75 |
| Inferior to very choice extra Tennessee | 5 20@ 9 00 |

Southern Flour has been more freely offered, to-day at easier prices. The demand has been restricted. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,900 bbls., in lots, at $5 30@$5 90 for inferior to good superfine Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; $6@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive at $4@$4 65 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is moderately inquired for at $3 80@$3 90 for Jersey, and $4 20 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—The demand is moderate at uniform quotations.

FRUIT—Sales, to-day, 250 boxes Bunch Raisins at $2 20 ₱ box; 50 bales Languedoc Almonds at 12¼c. ₱ lb.; also, by auction, 1,770 boxes Sicily Lemons at $1 60@$2 50; and 1,090 do. Oranges at $2 35@$3 75 ₱ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is less active. Prime lots of new are scarce and stiffly held. The demand is fair, but not at prices satisfactory. Other kinds are in moderate supply, and slack request. Sales have been confined to 6,500 bushels, including fair old white Michigan, part at $1 15; choice old white Kentucky at $1 40; and very good to choice new red Southern at $1 30@$1 35 ₱ bushel. Corn continues dull and heavy, being in very limited demand. We have heard of sales of only 11,500 bushels, in lots, at 75c.@76c. for old and new mixed Western; and 80c. for prime round yellow ₱ bushel. Other kinds are nominal in price. Rye is very quiet at 75c.@80c. ₱ bushel. Oats are in limited request, including Canada at 38c.@41c.; Western, 37c.@41c.; State, 36c.@40c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 33c.@37c.; Southern, 30c.@36c. ₱ bushel. Mr. EDWARD BILL notices the business in Breadstuffs during the past fortnight thus: "The same inactivity and dullness as reported in my last circular, has been the ruling feature of the Flour market for the larger portion of the fortnight past, and holders have been anxious to dispose of their stocks of old, or such as would be affected by the warm weather. Prices, of course, have been much in buyers' favor. At the reduction the demand has been increased, with an active trade for the last two or three days, and an advance obtained of 30c.@40c. ₱ bbl. on lower and medium grades—the better qualities being steady. The only receipts yet of new are from the South, the quality of which is much superior to that of last year; 300 bbls. "Gallego" Richmond City have been sold for export to the East Indies, at $9 for new. There are no regular orders for export, but within the fortnight there have been cleared 1,498 bbls. Flour, 3,600 bush. Wheat to Liverpool, and 535 bbls. Flour, and 5,426 bush. Wheat to Glasgow. There is but one opinion as regards the quality and quantity of new Wheat, that it is large and good, but farmers are not apt to be free sellers at low rates, and the range of prices must depend upon the quantity sent to market before the close of Canal navigation. At present there is but little inducement to urge it forward. The receipts as yet continue very moderate, and the Southern New is readily taken by the City millers. The stock of Old is light, but buyers and sellers being rather far apart as to prices, the transactions are moderate, the Winter Red selling at $1 10, and the inferior Chicago Spring at 73c.@75c. ₱ 60 lbs. Rye is dull and heavy, with a good crop of New at hand. Indian Corn, with a falling off in the demand for the Eastern markets and distilling, has declined several cents." The following is a statement of the exports of the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, from the Atlantic ports of the United States, since Sept. 1, 1859:

TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

| From | To Date. | Flour, bbls. | Wheat, bush. | Corn, bush. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New-York | July 29 | 86,757 | 389,558 | 314,056 |
| New-Orleans | July 15 | 4 382 | 3,375 | 2,250 |
| Philadelphia | July 21 | 2,029 | 20,281 | 14,081 |
| Baltimore | July 21 | — | — | 7,677 |
| Boston | July 22 | 95 | — | — |
| Other Ports | July 15 | — | 11,612 | 3,949 |
| Total from Sept. 1, 1858 | | 93,263 | 424,826 | 342,013 |
| To about same period,'58 | | 1.292 523 | 6,176,317 | 3,316 691 |
| To about same period, '57 | | .847,327 | 7,355,925 | 4.604,491 |
| To about same period,'56 | | 1.484,584 | 6,431,579 | 6,390,632 |

TO THE CONTINENT.

| From | To Date. | Flour, bbls. | Wheat, bush. | Corn, bush. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New-York | July 19 | 35,200 | 51,825 | 17,344 |
| Other Ports, latest dates | | 13,976 | 6,020 | 8,175 |

HAY—Sales to-day 500 bales North River at unchanged prices.

HOPS—Are in demand, including last year's crop, at 9c.@15c.; and Old at 5c.@8c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Has been lightly dealt in to-day at previous quotations.

LEAD—Continues quiet, yet is stiffly held.

MOLASSES—Sales have been made to day of 50 bbls. New-Orleans at 40c: 137 bbls. Texas on private terms; 12 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 29c.; and 330 hhds. Cuba, part tart. on private terms.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is scarce and neglected. The nominal quotation is $3 62½ ₱ 280 lbs. Week's receipts 2,500 bbls. Stock estimated at 2,500 bbls. Spirits Turpentine has been in fair request at essentially unchanged prices. Week's receipts 3,415 bbls. Sales 4,000 bbls., in lots, to arrive and here, at 45c.@46c., chiefly at 45½c. ₱ gallon. Stock variously estimated at from 2,000 to 3,500 bbls. Messrs. BARTON & STOCKER, noticing the week's business, remark that "the week just closed has not been marked by any important change in the market for this article—nor is it possible to mention any new facts of real significance as to its prospects for the immediate future. A fair demand has existed during a greater portion of the time, although the simultaneous arrival of several vessels with rather large supplies, coupled with the desire of receivers to sell without incurring the expense of storage, caused a temporary appearance of weakness, but did not lead to any quotable decline. The extremely low quotations from the other side and the general dullness prevalent there, has had the effect to keep aloof a majority of the buyers for the English markets, while the home trade are still under the influence of the light demand referred to in our late issues. Notwithstanding these facts at the close, considerable firmness was evinced at 45½c.@46c. in merchantable and shipping order." Tar has been in light supply and moderate demand at former rates. Week's receipts, 250 bbls. No important sales. Prices range from $2 25@$2 75 ₱ bbl. Stock estimated at 2,000 bbls. Resin has generally been in slack request at drooping prices. Week's receipts, 8,945 bbls.; the sales include 2 800 bbls. at $1 77½ afloat, or from yard; 600 medium at $2 25@$3; 1,800 medium to pale $3 50@$5 75, the latter an extreme rate. Stock of common Resin, in first hands, estimated at $1,500 bbls.

*Naval Store Trade of New-York, from Jan. 1 to Aug. 2, 1859:*

| | Receipts. | Exports. |
|---|---|---|
| Crude Turpentine, bbls | 58,145 | 57,100 |
| Spirits Turpentine, bbls | 76,613 | 37 973 |
| Resin, bbls | 443,767 | 396,125 |
| Tar, bbls | 37,280 | 18,429 |

We have compiled the foregoing tabular statement from the circular of Messrs. LUCE & TURNER.

OILS—The demand has been good for Crude Sperm, but limited for other descriptions, at essentially unaltered prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork is heavy, and prices favor buyers. Sales, to-day, 850 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $15 12 for Mess, and $10 75@$10 87 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue very quiet, including Hams, at 8c.@8¼c., and Shoulders at 6c.@6¼c. ₱ lb. Bacon rules dull and nominal. Lard is sparingly inquired for at drooping prices; sales, to-day, 375 tcs. and bbls., in lots, chiefly ordinary to choice, at 10¼c.@10⅝c. ₱ lb. Beef has been more freely dealt in to-day, at former rates. Sales 530 bbls., in lots, at $9@$12 75 for repacked Western Mess; $13@$14 75 for fair to choice extra do.; $8@$8 75 for Country Mess, and $6@$6 75 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl. Beef Hams, $15@$18 ₱ bbl. Butter is selling in lots at 14c.@20c. for State; 12c.@16c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. Cheese is in demand at from 4c.@9c. ₱ lb.

*Stock of Pork and Beef in Packing-yards, New-York and Brooklyn, Aug. 1, 1859:*

| QUALITIES. | OLD PORK. N. Y. YARDS. L. | G. | L. | Total. | NEW YORK. N. Y. YARDS. L. | G. | L. | BRK'N YDS. W. | P. | Total. | Total Old and New | Last M'nth | This Date Last Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Clear | | | | | 30 | 386 | 255 | 48 | 26 | 682 | 682 | 1165 | 708 |
| Mess | 208 | 2392 | 100 | 2700 | 9305 | 7165 | 4618 | 3870 | 6990 | 31948 | 34648 | 38991 | 22888 |
| Thin Mess | | 72 | | 72 | 519 | 1604 | 680 | 1001 | 162 | 3966 | 4038 | 4444 | 783 |
| Prime Mess | | | | | | 435 | | 60 | 437 | 971 | 971 | 1644 | 1033 |
| Flank | | | | | 5 | | 84 | 24 | | 119 | 119 | 46 | 74 |
| Prime | | | | | 9350 | 1169 | 3805 | 2810 | 8911 | 25175 | 25275 | 26230 | 7731 |
| Rumps | | | | | 533 | 407 | 1459 | 274 | 109 | 2770 | 2770 | 1548 | 400 |
| Refuse Mess | | 37 | | 37 | 38 | 494 | 280 | 42 | 68 | 862 | 899 | 906 | 611 |
| Refuse Prime | | | 27 | 27 | 916 | 286 | 616 | 43 | 433 | 2243 | 2270 | 1949 | 889 |
| Other Refuse | | 11 | | 11 | 430 | 546 | 519 | 27 | 559 | 2081 | 2092 | 2652 | 1053 |
| Uninspected | 30 | | | 30 | 1250 | 5764 | 2099 | 752 | 6941 | 16806 | 16836 | 9117 | 2391 |
| Totals | 238 | 2512 | 127 | 2877 | 22995 | 17998 | 14049 | 8004 | 24638 | 87624 | 90501 | 90017 | 38182 |
| QUALITIES. | OLD BEEF. | | | | NEW BEEF. | | | | | | | | |
| City Prime | | | | | | | 33 | | | 33 | 33 | 68 | |
| Repacked Mess | 35 | | | 35 | 1620 | 1096 | 722 | 161 | 683 | 4262 | 4297 | 6580 | 2451 |
| Repacked Chicago Mess | | | | | 3921 | 1303 | 3373 | 4916 | 2018 | 15531 | 15531 | 16099 | 5254 |
| Railroad Beef | | | | | 46 | 115 | 50 | | 2 | 213 | 213 | 182 | 64 |
| Refuse Mess | 11 | | | 11 | 23 | 136 | 11 | 96 | 354 | 620 | 631 | 420 | 467 |
| Refuse Prime | | | | | | | | 46 | | 46 | 46 | | 3 |
| Other Refuse | 15 | | | 15 | | 114 | | | 49 | 163 | 178 | 263 | 253 |
| Tierces Prime Mess | | | | | 220 | 434 | | 432 | 10 | 1096 | 1096 | 775 | 668 |
| Country Mess | | | | | | | 34 | 826 | 3402 | 4262 | 4262 | 4795 | 45 |
| Country Prime | | | | | | | | 194 | 429 | 621 | 621 | 811 | 127 |
| Uninspected Tierces | | | | | | | | | | | | 443 | 134 |
| Uninspected Barrels | | | | | 804 | 497 | 481 | | 305 | 2087 | 2087 | 3002 | |
| Totals | 61 | | | 61 | 6664 | 3695 | 4704 | 6669 | 7302 | 29034 | 29095 | 33888 | 9456 |

NOTE.—The abbreviations L., G., L., W., P., are used as initials of the owners of the Packing-yards, as follows: L.—Lewis', G.—Getty's, L.—Lamson's, W.—Ward's, P.—Parker's, &c.

RICE—Sales to-day 200 tcs., in lots, at $3 50@$4 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

SOAP—Sales 250 boxes Castile, to arrive, on private terms.

SUGARS—Are depressed, and about ¼c. ₱ lb. cheaper. Sales, to-day, 521 hhds. Cuba, at 4¾c.@6½c; and 75 boxes Havana, at 6¼c.@6⅝c. ₱ lb.

TIN—The demand is good, and prices are well supported.

TOBACCO—Has been quiet; sales, since Friday last having been confined to 45 cases Seed Leaf at 18c.; 81 bales Havana at 28c.@31c.; and 158 bales Cuba on private terms.

WHALEBONE—Has been in active request at uniform rates.

WHISKY—Sales, to-day, 300 bbls., in lots, at 25c.@25¼c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken, to-day, 1,200 bales Cotton at 5 32d. ₱ lb., and 5 tons Horn Scraps on private terms. For Hamburg, 50 hhds. sugar, by steamer, at 30s. For Bremen, 40 tcs. Rice, 50 bbls. Resin, and 300 bbls. Shoe Pegs, on private terms. For Rotterdam, 300 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 3c. ₱ gallon. Generally, this branch of business is quite dull.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1859.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW YORK TIMES," New-York City.

### Mails Close at the Post-Office.

| | |
|---|---|
| North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas | 3½ P. M. |
| North and West Way Mail | 5½ A. M. |
| Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad | 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. |
| South and Southwestern Mail | 5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M. |
| East for Boston by Railroad | 5½ A. M. and 2 P. M. |
| East for Boston by steamboat | 5 P. M. |

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leave St Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

### Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the *Africa*, hence for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, Aug. 3, at 10 o'clock.

Messrs LANSING, BALDWIN & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, are agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES—Daily and Semi-Weekly—and will supply European orders. They will receive subscriptions for any period desirable, or furnish single copies immediately upon the receipt of the American mails.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Royal Mail steamship *Persia* had not made her appearance off Sandy Hook at midnight. She is now in her eleventh day, and fully due.

Later news from California has been received by the arrival of the Overland Mail at St. Louis, from San Francisco on the 11th ult. Business was more brisk, though prices had not improved. A fire had occurred at Chips Flat, Sierra County, which did damage to the amount of $17,000. Rough and Ready, in Nevada County, had also suffered from fire to the amount of $75,000.

Advices received in Washington from Arizona, state that a duel had taken place between Lieut. MAURY and EDWARD E. CROSS, Esq., editor of the *Arizonian*. Four shots were fired with rifles, without effect. At the last fire Lieut. MAURY'S rifle missed fire, and it being decided that he was entitled to his shot, Mr. CROSS stood up unarmed to receive, but Lieut. MAURY refused to avail himself of the advantage, and the difficulty was amicably adjusted.

The President last evening arrived in Washington, from Bedford Springs. He was accompanied by Judge BOWLIN, AUGUSTUS SCHELL, and others.

To-day bids fair to be an exciting one at Albany. The Democratic State Committee meets, to determine upon the line of policy to be pursued, and last night the hotels of the capital were crowded with those interested in the proceedings. The two wings of the party in this City are very fully represented, FERNANDO WOOD and the Astor House Committee, of course, being prominent. The Astor House Committee had a meeting last night, at which a conciliatory proposition, to be submitted to the State Committee to-day, was adopted. In case the proposition is rejected, an appeal is to be made directly to the Democracy of the State.

The Kentucky election has resulted in the triumph of Mr. MAGOFFIN, the Democratic candidate for Governor; the return of seven Democratic Members of Congress, against three Opposition, and a Democratic majority on joint ballot in the Legislature.

The American Primary election took place in Baltimore yesterday evening, and the occasion was characterized by rowdyism and violence. Ballot-boxes were smashed, and several persons were wounded by pistol-shots.

The corner stone of the Pilgrim Monument was laid at Plymouth, Mass., yesterday, with imposing ceremonies, an account of which is published in our columns this morning, with the address of Gov. BANKS delivered on the occasion.

A telegram from Cincinnati announces the death of the Hon. HORACE MANN, President of Antioch College. He died at Yellow Springs yesterday morning about 4 o'clock.

The Boston Book Trade Sale commenced in that City yesterday morning. There was a very large catalogue of books offered, and a very respectable attendance of purchasers.

The Rev JAMES W. ALEXANDER, D. D., of this City, died on Sunday last, at the Virginia Springs, at the age of 55. His funeral will take place at Princeton, N. J., this afternoon.

The Liquor Dealer's Association of the City held their regular monthly meeting at HILDEBRAND'S, last evening. There was a large attendance, and a general sentiment expressed in favor of "defending their rights," while it was their intention to do nothing "ungentlemanly" in vindicating their claim to be treated the same as other respectable citizens.

The motion made and argued sometime since to restrain the Common Council from giving the contract for the construction of the gate houses, &c., on the New Reservoir to FAIRCHILD, WALKER & Co., and to compel the Croton Board to award them to BALDWIN & JAYCOX, were denied yesterday morning. BALDWIN & JAYCOX'S bid was $56,000 less than FAIRCHILD, WALKER & Co.'s.

A decision was made in the Supreme Court yesterday, denying the motion heretofore made by the Long Island Ferry Company, to enjoin the running of the boats of the Brooklyn Ferry Company, between New-York and Williamsburg. The action, it is thought, will be tried on its merits in October.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, a Grand Jury, whose names appear in another column, were impanneled for the August term. Recorder BARNARD delivered the judicial charge. The District-Attorney having no cases ready for trial, only two pleas of guilty were taken, although the Recorder had intended to sit to a late hour.

At a meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Education, last evening, a resolution was adopted directing the Law Committee to prepare an act so as to prohibit children attending the Public Schools until they have been vaccinated.

The Brooklyn Sanitary Association held a meeting last evening, when the subject discussed was "The most judicious manner of disposing of the contents of cess-pools and sewer water."

The market continued quite dull yesterday for Cotton, the sales of which were unimportant. Flour was unsettled, State Flour having been in good demand at firmer prices, while most other kinds were in rather slack request at languid rates. Wheat was less active. Corn was partially neglected. Hog products were depressed. Beef attracted more attention. Coffee was quiet. Molasses was in more demand. Sugars were heavy and lower. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Hay, Hops, Rice, Tallow, Tobacco and Spirits of Turpentine. The movements in other branches of trade were limited. The value of the week's exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from this port was $1,193,255, against $934,545 same week last year; and since Jan. 1, the exports have reached $37,299,332, against $36,935,410 same period in 1858.

### Lord John Russell on the War.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL is the *enfant terrible* of English politics. He is always crushing the hopes of his friends and confounding the arrangements of his enemies by unexpected ebullitions of sincerity or untimely revelations of craft.

The Peace of Villafranca has just been indorsed, so far as it affects the character of NAPOLEON, by this most dangerous of Ministers, in a dispatch which saw the light in Berlin a day or two after that peace was published, and which was written in London two days before the victory of Solferino.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in this dispatch, deliberately lays upon Prussia the responsibility of that course of events which, after drifting Europe towards a tremendous Continental war through three months, was peremptorily arrested by the French Emperor, on the 11th of July. He warns the Prince Regent that the war in Italy, "having broken out without any reference to Germany," the German Powers, and not France, will be responsible for any extension of the conflict. These are his Lordship's words:

> "The assertion that France, when successful on the Po and the Brenta, will prove to have an aggressive policy on the Rhine, is a perfectly arbitrary assumption. The momentous question of involving the Continent in war should not be decided on the ground of vague hypothesis and exaggerated apprehensions. Now, it is not a tenable statement that the fortresses on the Mincio and on the Adige are bulwarks of Germany. It must be borne in mind that the fortresses of Peschiera, Verona and Mantua do not fall within the ancient limits of Germany; that, on the contrary, the whole territory from Verona to the Adriatic, in the year 1792, formed part of a weak, unwarlike and decaying Italian State.
>
> The utmost that can be said is that, while many Germans look upon these fortresses as a bulwark of Germany, many Italians look upon them as a menace to Italy. The treaty of peace must decide about their future fate."

"It cannot be necessary," continues the Foreign Secretary of England, "for the safety of Berlin and Magdeburg, that Milan and Bologna should be misgoverned." Noble words, and worthy of an English statesman; more worthy than any that have been uttered from Downing-street before, since the ever-memorable New-Year's Day of this momentous twelve-month. And Lord JOHN goes on to set forth the fatal fruits which the persistence of Prussia in her dynastic and selfish course of policy must bear, in the following nervous and forcible language:

> "There is still another consideration of the utmost importance. Hitherto the war has produced but little excitement in France. As soon as the question of superiority in the field shall have been decided, the two belligerent Powers will probably be strongly inclined to put a stop to this exhausting war. But, should France, by a German attack, be called upon to defend her own frontiers, it is impossible to foretell to what pitch the passions of international hatred might not be inflamed, and for what space of time the Continent of Europe might not have to suffer the desolations of war."

These words seem almost an anticipative echo (if such a phrase be pardonable) of the French Emperor's reasons given to his army for the moderation which arrested his march on the very banks of the Mincio. If the foreign policy of England is to be henceforth governed by the spirit which dictated this dispatch, it is not yet, perhaps, too late to look for better results from the coming Conference at Zurich than the surface of things has seemed to promise. England, speaking with such a voice, may easily resume her natural weight in the Councils of Europe, and NAPOLEON III. may find it still within his power to modify at Zurich whatever most needs modification in the Conventions made at Villafranca, without plunging Europe afresh into the gulf of war and of revolution.

### The Emperors on the Peace.

The Emperors so lately matched in arms upon the plains of Lombardy have spoken out their minds upon the peace which has come so suddenly to arrest the movements of their mighty hosts, and to adjourn for a season the grave debate of that great war they had but just begun to wage. FRANCIS JOSEPH of Austria addresses Europe in a tone of ill-suppressed indignation and of mysterious menace. He is compelled to admit that the proudest military Empire of the Continent has been foiled in the attempt to maintain by force of arms her independence of all public opinion. He is compelled, while lavishing praises on the valor and discipline of his troops, to confess that all their efforts have not availed to preserve the Iron Crown of Lombardy to the House of Hapsburg to humble the white cross of Savoy, or to check the fresh flight of the eagles of Austerlitz. These are "bitter unladings" for an Imperial heart; and the young Kaiser scarcely takes pains to disguise the fierce chafing of his nature under such a weight of disappointment and defeat. He tells the world, in telling his people, that he went into this war to defend what he considered the public right of Europe, and that he counted upon the support of the "natural and most ancient allies of Austria" in taking this course. That support he has not received; and he yields, therefore, to the overwhelming power of his antagonists, convinced that he should obtain less unfavorable conditions by coming to a direct understanding with the Emperor of the French than by admitting to the negotiations those three great Powers which had taken no part in the struggle. In other words, FRANCIS JOSEPH distinctly intimates that from some one or two of the great Powers to which he alludes Austria had received assurances, before engaging in the war, of sympathy and of assistance. From the Austrian point of view, the Italian question was a question of European treaty law, and it will not be very easy for the late Ministry of QUEEN VICTORIA, or for the Government of Prussia, to convince the world that they had done nothing to fortify the Austrian Emperor before his passage of the Ticino, in the hope that he would not be left alone to assert the obligations assumed in 1815. All their diplomatic disclaimers die away in the presence of the simple fact that Austria has dealt with Lombardy as if the Treaties of 1815 had never existed. By those treaties, and by them alone, Austria held her Lombard possessions. Lombardy was given into her keeping by coalesced Europe, and FRANCIS JOSEPH could never have ventured to cede away this splendid charge, through the hands of NAPOLEON into those of VICTOR EMANUEL, had he not resolved to break with the Europe of 1815 utterly and forever. This is a point to be specially noted in the recent proceedings at Villafranca, because it illuminates the future as well as the past. It indicates a fresh rupture between Austria and the Northern Powers, while it threatens future complications of the most serious character between the same parties. If FRANCIS JOSEPH has ventured to transfer a great kingdom without consulting the Powers in virtue of whose combined will he held it, he is not likely to hesitate at any processes in the reconstruction of the European map from which a clear advantage of power or of vengeance can be reasonably anticipated for Austria. Whatever chances may cloud the birth of the new Confederation of Italy, the death-warrant of the old Confederation of Germany was assuredly signed on the 11th of July. That clumsy organization of the German States has been so wielded as to convince Europe that it lies at the mercy of Prussia, while satisfying Austria that it can never be successfully controlled in the interest of the Hapsburgs. At once internally impotent and externally troublesome, the hour of its radical reconstitution cannot be far distant. The proclamation of the Austrian Emperor is in effect the tocsin of a new German question, which can hardly fail to overshadow even the question of Italy, and to multiply the perils of the European system in a fearful degree.

But if FRANCIS JOSEPH mingles warnings of war with his publication of peace, NAPOLEON III., on his part, echoes those warnings in tones not the less formidable that they are less angry and less stern. The Austrian Emperor acknowledges defeat with the air of a monarch on the march. The Emperor of the French proclaims victory in the apologetic accents of defeat. All that we have said of the fragile nature of the peace concluded on the morrow of Solferino is borne out now by the express language of the conqueror himself. NAPOLEON III., after sacrificing in a campaign of two months' duration a sum of French treasure equal to one-half the valuation of this great City of New-York, and the lives of thousands of gallant Frenchmen in the attempt to liberate Italy from the incubus of foreign dominion, and to set at rest the most threatening question of European politics, has found himself forced, even in the supreme hour of victory, to leave his task half done, and to appeal once more to diplomacy and to time for the solution of difficulties which those who should most earnestly have smoothed the way to their removal have most carefully aggravated, and which concern Europe herself at least as much as France. He has done much, but not enough, and this in a case in which not to do enough is to lose, with nearly all the world, the credit of having done anything whatever. Italy, disappointed of the full fruition of her hopes, forgets, in a paroxysm of rage and fear, the simple gratitude she owes for those hopes which have been crowned by the hand of France. Sardinia rescued from certain ruin; Central Italy saved from Austrian absorption; Lombardy delivered from intolerable oppression; the whole Peninsula awakened to energy, passion, effort and the promise of better things, these are all as nothing, while the black and yellow bars of Austria line the banks of the Mincio, and the double eagle soars above the domes and palaces of Venice. All this we hold, of course, to be the extreme of injustice, for absolutely nothing has as yet come to light which can warrant the assertion that NAPOLEON has either trifled with or betrayed the people of Italy. If the Italians have been cheated of those full guarantees of their independence to which they had looked forward with so generous a faith, the Emperor NAPOLEON has been foiled in the noble purposes with which he opened this new chapter of modern history. If Italy must set off against the much that she has won, the all of which she dreamed, NAPOLEON, on his part, must balance the splendors of military success which now surround his name and the name of France, against the clouds of doubt and hatred which have been called up so suddenly by the unsatisfactory peace which he has been driven in the interest of France and Europe now to grant.

The public opinion of England, which was so swift to judge the Emperor when he marched upon Austria, has been not less swift to judge him now when he hesitates to march upon Central Europe too. Protestant England thinks nothing more easy than for a Catholic Emperor to deal as cavalierly with the Head of the Catholic Church as he might with the Sheikh-ul-Islam of Turkey, or the Grand Lama of Thibet. Neutral England, which insisted that Italy might be saved by the good wishes of noble authors, and by pleasant meetings of eloquently sympathetic Liberal gentlemen, is quite positive now that nothing but the shedding of rivers of French blood, and the driving of Austria into the Adriatic before the bayonets of the Zouaves, can rescue France from the shame of treason to the Italian cause. The public opinion of America will not be thus blinded by prejudice to the truths of this momentous crisis.

In the manifestos of the two principals in this most complicated history, Americans have received their first authentic materials for forming anything like an honest judgment upon the actual state of the case. If these manifestos establish, as they unquestionably do, the fact that the Emperor NAPOLEON has failed to secure the liberation, they do not at all establish the fact that he has proved false to the interests of Italy. It is the "neutral" Powers of Europe, and above all others the "neutral" Government of Great Britain, whose responsibility, alike for the needless opening and for the alarming close of this Italian war, most emphatically appears in the language and still more clearly in the suggestions of these important papers. That the end of troubles is not yet, will be carried by history to the account of those by whom the "offences came" at the first. Time may complete the work begun by NAPOLEON. It can never undo the *laches* of England or the duplicities of Prussia.

### The Colored Race and the Presidency.

The Colored Convention, now in session in Boston, is a new feature in American politics, inasmuch as it is called to mark out a separate and independent course for colored electors in the ensuing Presidential canvass. We have seen conventions of black men, and not a few of them, before; but they have always proposed to themselves objects very different from the avowed purposes of the present gathering. The delegates at the Tremont Temple are chiefly from New-York and New-England. Their number is not stated; but the leading spirits—the orators and philanthropists of the black race—are there, to instruct and charm their brethren. The entire colored population of the free States is not far from 200,000. Of this number about 50,000 live in New-York, 54,000 in Pennsylvania, 25,000 in Ohio, 24,000 in New-Jersey, and 23,000 in New-England. In this State the colored voters amount, probably, to five or six thousand. It will be recollected that, in the case of blacks, a property qualification is made necessary by the Constitution of New-York. In New-England we believe that no such distinction is made, so that the colored vote there may nearly equal that of New-York. It may be assumed that the voting strength of the black race is confined substantially to this State and New-England, and that it can poll, say, 12,000 or 15,000 ballots.

With so limited an army, it might seem the part of wisdom for the leaders to refrain from marshaling their troops in separate array, even if no prejudice existed against their independent political action. We speak of this simply as a matter of prudence and policy, and with no view of calling in question the right of any class, whatever their creed or their color, to take up any position authorized by the Constitution, which may seem best to themselves. The colored voters can hardly hope to influence, by any display of argument or strength, the nominations which are to be made next year. No party will go an inch out of its predestined way to conciliate their vote. Indeed, it is not too much to say that the open adhesion of that vote *en masse* would be regarded as injurious rather than beneficial by any party, and that the proffered aid of the *Bande nere* would be unwelcome even to the Republicans themselves.

These considerations cannot be new to the men who act the part of leaders in all Conventions of colored men, wherever and whenever held. But it is not difficult to guess at their motives in calling such bodies together. We shall do them no injustice, we are sure, when we say that they are probably no more magnanimous or patriotic than their white compeers in the vaster field of Caucasian electioneering. Their talk, like that of ancient Pistol, may be all "of Africa and golden joys" for their brethren; but if the telegraph and the Press shall combine to spread their names before the New-York merchant at his coffee and the Southern planter on his piazza, we opine they will rest in the peace of righteous souls whose work is done.

### The Alarming Increase of Suicides.

We publish in the TIMES this morning a long sad chapter of recent suicides. Their alarming frequency of late has excited much attention and surprise. If the weather had been unusually murky, foggy and dispiriting, if any great calamity had suddenly overtaken our people, if any new form of religious delusion had been silently growing in secluded sections, and only now begun to distil upon superstitious minds its poisonous dew, it would be natural to seize upon one of these things as the "guilty cause of so much grief." But the passing Summer has been one long procession of cool, delicious days and bracing nights, prosperity has been the order of the season, and from wide-spread religious delusions we have seldom enjoyed so long and so general an immunity. The secrets of this suicidal outburst have not brooded down upon us from the clouds nor sprung up from any broadcast political or religious agency. We suspect that they are rather to be inquired after in the neglected education and ruinous physical habits of individuals.

Of the twenty-six cases of suicide that we record this morning, eleven were accomplished by hanging, six by the use of the razor or knife, six by poisoning, and three by drowning. The alleged cause in six cases was insanity; in two, rum; one victim, by a letter found in his pocket, charged his reputable wife with his ruin; one, lately widowed, was living with a lewd woman, and his pure wife's ghost haunted him; one was tired of humbugs and hoped they would spare his remains the humbug of a funeral; one was hard up for money; one died of the slander that an unfriendly neighbor uttered; two—wealthy men—were shattered by excessive anxiety about their business; and one, a lady of good character, chose to sink rather than navigate longer a sea so shut in with clouds and fogs. Only three were women; most of the men were unmarried. Only one, a butcher, pleaded the knocks and bruises of poverty; most of them, their neighbors thought, were in comfortably competent condition. Mr. HEMMENWAY, of the People's Insurance Company, (Mass.,) was worth $100,000. JOHN SMITH, of Barre, oppressed with excessive business cares, fell to meditating Mr. HEMMENWAY'S untimely issue, though naturally a man of honor, and worth $300,000, and hung himself.

Comparing the particulars of these 26 cases with the meagre statistics of suicides for longer periods, we do not find them unusual, or the different causes much out of the usual proportion. They are oftener committed by rich men than by poor, by males than by females, by the unmarried than by the married. Perhaps a few end their wretched lives because they are brave and dare, but the great majority do it in the cowardice of their hearts. If one inherits a loathesome disease that makes every hour of life an hour of misery, or commits some great crime of which the remembrance haunts him night and day, and then can persuade himself that there will be no dreaming in his long sleep, we can conceive that his courage may tempt him to drink laudanum. But few are so utterly isolated, that, when with the cord they essay to choke off all their troubles at once, they are not entailing upon others for whom they should have battled, misfortunes more grievous than those from which they shrink defeated themselves. The ripening fruit of some youthful folly or vice of their maturer years is ever ready to drop across their path, or the shadow of some impending exposure always rests upon their brain. They drink of Lethe, and themselves forget their trouble, but leave surviving friends to grope as they may in the thickened shadow, and taste the full bitterness of the poisonous fruit. There was not wanting a semblance of justice, after all, in the old English way of punishing suicides for their mortal cowardice.

It should not surprise us that poverty proves a less temptation than wealth to suicide. The extremely poor in rural regions have the abundant sympathy of good people, which breeds hope for them after a sort, and in cities they munch their scanty crusts in solitude and are unknown. Nobody knows a beggar by name here—his poverty is his cloak The circle that he cares to shield his disgrace from is a very narrow one. But the possession of even a little wealth brings a great audience about a man, and to hide his blemishes from them all becomes a serious task. Again, the *res angusta* of a home not too much exposed to the public observation, keeps Gerard and Margaret too busy grinding the corn and baking the huge loaf that is to melt in one tour of the table, to leave room and time for any mischievous thoughts of ropes, razors and morphine. It is only after Richard is settled in his clerkship and the grinning dwarf is buried, and pale Kate married happily, that the old couple can look into each other's dim eyes and spy sneaking thoughts of faint-heartedness.

A single error of education may often account for the suicides of respectable men. Our generation has not been trained to make the proper distinction between reputation and character. A good reputation is a priceless gem, but a good character has far nobler worth: for reputation is at the mercy of every unimprisoned libeler. A villain may blast it with his breath of scandal, and the Courts can furnish but a very sorry remedy. But our character is in our own keeping. The vices of parents cannot entail a blot upon it, nor a troop of conspirators damage it in the least. If we believe otherwise, we suffer infinite pangs needlessly, and by virtue of our thin skins are forever full of griefs. We mistake the pricks of impertinent critics and envious rivals for the stings of conscience, and the horizon shuts down with thunder clouds which after all are only fogs steaming from our over-heated brains, and poor dyspeptic fumes. It is under the pressure of this grave error in education that we so often read of men who have been exemplary in business all their lives, suddenly ending them by the meanest of personal bankruptcies. If we have not utterly mistaken the train of causes that lead to self-destruction, there is a fearful number of young men among us assiduously cultivating the vices of habit that lead to this result. The growing use of intoxicating beverages, the inordinate consumption of tobacco, the use of opium hitherto indulged under disguises, but latterly if the truth is told concerning the "doctored" tobacco, that it is becoming fashionable to inhale through the suddenly popular meerschaum, employed to a most alarming extent; the nocturnal dissipation and the infamous solitary vices that blazon themselves publicly on the shrunken, pale and prematurely-aged faces of so many young men, are sowing for us a horrid harvest of suicides at an early day. Then the wicked devotion to business, scarcely intermitted for a day the year through, to which the worship of the dollar stimulates those who ought to know better than to make such indecent haste to be rich, is laying down new fields for the reaper Death. Selfish employers, who grudge to their faithful workmen a week's relaxation in the year from incessant toil, may credit their avarice with many of the suicides that the daily press will hereafter chronicle. On the other hand, temperate habits; a cultivated equanimity, wholesome deference to the suggestions of enlightened conscience, respect unto the laws of our physical nature, early hours, moderation even in healthy sports, fireside frolics, and the tenderest nurture of the domestic virtues, will nip in the bud all thoughts of self-destruction, and do more than stakes, cross-roads or much preaching to make suicide a phrase of history.

### West Indian Emancipation and its Fruits.

We publish to-day reports of a number of meetings held by the Abolitionists in various parts of this country, in which that most straitest sect still flourishes, for the purpose of doing honor to the British Parliament, which abolished Slavery in the West Indies, and of "hurling foul scorn" at our own politicians and people for their obstinate refusal to interfere with Slavery in America. The people who talk at these gatherings can give very little time to reason upon and still less to study the subject they undertake to discuss, and they have therefore rather brought it into disrepute by their ill-advised declamations. But it is nevertheless a subject of the highest practical importance to us of the United States, as well as of the deepest intrinsic interest. Misrepresented on all sides, the truth as regards West Indian history and experience will gradually force itself to the light, and as the questions which it illustrates grow upon the field of our own national politics, will more and more engage the gravest attention of all American political thinkers.

We do not imagine that, at this day, any Englishman, of unbiased and intelligent judgment, will refuse to admit that the British scheme of emancipation was on the whole unwisely conceived, and entailed in the execution a vast amount of misery and misfortune upon the West India Colonies. It cannot be denied that in the application of that great act private rights were flagrantly violated, and great injustice done to the Proprietary Body—injustice the more serious in its consequences, that the injury was inflicted upon that portion of the population which controlled the elements of civilization. It is, however, one thing to discuss, in a spirit of candor, the mistakes into which the British Parliament and people fell—those Scyllas and Charybdes of which, in the course we shall one day have to sail, we should ourselves endeavor to steer clear; and quite another thing to disallow any merit whatever to British Emancipation, or, with partisan perversity, to refuse our belief to the very notorious fact that the English Colonies are now recovering from the effects of their great social revolution, and would long since have outlived all its evil fruits, had no other influences come in to exhaust their resources and retard their progress.

None but those familiar with their past history can pretend to offer any fair opinion of the effects of Emancipation on the British West Indies. The inquirer must go back to the time when the frantic spirit of promiscuous colonization first seized the British people, and dazzled them with visions of inexhaustible El Dorados, if he is really seeking the origin of the fictitious rank to which the colonies, in later days, were elevated. Seduced by an unrivaled climate, a rich soil, and the most splendid vegetation, the early settlers in the West Indian archipelago, like many other adventurers all the world over before and since, thought there could be no end to the resources of such a paradise. The wreck of many a fair West Indian property tells to-day of lavish expenditure in ages long gone by, and of high hopes once entertained that England's Indian Empire of the West would equal in wealth and prosperity her empire in the East. The reaction did not come without timely warning. Extravagance had reached its height and could not be checked. Capital was wanting—the proprietors lived during the greater part of the year in England and were at the mercy of their agents—crops failed—the prices of sugar were reduced—the estates became burdened with debt beyond their real value, and at last were abandoned to ruin and decay. Emancipation had nothing to do with all this. It was a state of things which finds an exact parallel to-day in the Dutch colony of Surinam with Slavery in full force. Not only before Emancipation, but even before the abolition of the Slave-trade, over two hundred estates in Jamaica alone were deserted on account of debt. At this crisis of distress the Liberty act passed the British Parliament. The proprietors were very inadequately recompensed for the loss of their slaves; the slaves, preferring independence to hard work at low wages, left the estates to cultivate their own lots, and the Proprietary Body, without the life, energy, courage, or intelligence to contend against these accumulated evils, sank beneath them. Of all the colonies two islands alone, in which capital was plenty and labor abundant, withstood the shock, and these islands, Barbados and Antigua, have steadily advanced in wealth and resources from the day of Emancipation until now.

But the clouds which have so long darkened the bright hopes of West Indian Emancipation are at length disappearing, and the problem, after a tedious probation, is working itself out. At their worst period of depression the case of these Colonies was not one without hope to those who examined it from a political, but not from a plantocratic point of view. Barbados and Antigua clearly proved that Plantation management was cheaper under the free system than under the slave; they proved that the African under Slavery and the African under Freedom were different beings; they proved that the freeman worked far better than the slave, as soon as he became sufficiently intelligent, and he soon did become so, to understand his own interest. With this fact demonstrated, as it has been most unquestionably demonstrated, it became the object of the Proprietary to supply labor to those islands in which the Creole population was insufficient, or in which the negroes had left the estates for trade and other pursuits, under the impression, still entertained by a large majority, that the field labor in which they had been employed as slaves was degrading to them as freemen. After many attempts to introduce foreign laborers it was at length finally determined that Coolies from Madras and Calcutta were best suited to the climate and the work. The system under which they have been, and still are, imported is an admirable one—not to be confounded at all with the traffic, possibly worse than the Slave-trade, between Cuba and the Chinese Empire. The Madras and Calcutta Coolies, brought to the Mauritius and the British West Indies are under Government supervision; they are transported at their own election, from one portion of the British dominions to another; they are not more crowded in the vessels in which they are transported, than steerage-passengers in a first-class Atlantic steamer; upon arriving at their destination their rights are jealously guarded; they select their own work which they enter upon at once; they have house-rent and medical attendance free; they are entitled to and must be paid the average rate of wages, and after they have passed a term of industrial residence in the colony, they are sent home, free of expense, though many of them have amassed considerable sums of money. The obligation to send the Coolie back after he has completed his term of industrial residence is regarded by the planter as a hardship, for he loses his laborer at a time when he is most serviceable. But many of the Coolies prefer to remain, and those who do return home benefit the Colony by promoting immigration from the remote East. It would indeed seem that the West Indies are destined to be restored to more than their ancient prosperity by the poor Coolies of the East. *Ex Oriente Lux.* Eastern India is fast giving to her Western sister a thriving and industrious laboring population, and this is only the West Indian want. Lack of capital still prevents the importation of Coolies into all the colonies, but in those where the experiment has been honestly tried—as in the Mauritius, Demarara, and Trinidad—the scheme has been wonderfully successful. Within a few years the cultivation of sugar has so greatly increased that the exports of these colonies have multiplied literally a hundred fold.

But while the labor problem in the West Indies is thus being satisfactorily solved, and an Encumbered Estate act is releasing many a fair property from an otherwise hopeless debt, another evil is fast assuming formidable proportions. Public opinion in the islands, upon one point at least, is above and beyond the law, and society refuses to recognize the equality of white and black as established by act of Parliament. The admixture of the Anglo-Saxon and African races has produced a people peculiarly West Indian—more intelligent and more energetic than the whites within the tropics—but as severely excluded from white society as the blacks themselves. This class is increasing in number and power every day; it is bitterly hostile to the dominant race; and if it should ever attain political ascendency—a consummation difficult to prevent where all parties are politically equal—the islands will become an unpleasant, not to say a dangerous residence, for the small minority of white people that now inhabit them.

This is the price at which England has bought the salvation of her western tropical colonies. Sooner or later it must be paid, and wherever the evils of Slavery have been accompanied by the fusion under the social system of two races so radically contrasted as the negro and the white, it is at this same price alone that the work of Emancipation can be accomplished. This is a crucial difficulty in the way of all arguments from the West Indies to the American aspects of Slavery over which the orators of First-of-August Jubilees may glide with facile enthusiasm, but upon which thoughtful men must pause with seriousness and anxiety.

## COLORED PEOPLE IN COUNCIL.

### New-England Colored Citizens' Convention.

*From the Boston Atlas, Aug. 2*

A Convention of the colored citizens of New-England met in the Melonaon yesterday forenoon. The object of the Convention is to take into consideration the course to be pursued by them in the coming Presidential canvass, and the best means of promoting the moral, social and political elevation of the race. The Hall was filled to overflowing, and the attendance consisted almost exclusively of colored men and women.

The Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock A. M., by WM. WELLS BROWN, who read the call. It was then temporarily organized by the choice of the Rev. A. G. BEAMAN, of Maine, as Chairman, and B. C. BERRY, of New-Bedford, as Secretary *pro tem.*

MR. BROWN addressed the meeting in some appropriate remarks, stating its objects and the best means, as he understood them, of bringing about the consummation of the desired result. They wanted to bring the colored population of New-England more directly into the Anti-Slavery work, and send a word of encouragement to the great prison house of the South, and to their brethren in New-York who were deprived of the right of suffrage. They also looked for an improvement of New-England sentiment in consequence. He closed to allow the Committee on organization to report. They reported the following list of officers:

*President*—GEORGE T. DOWNING, of Rhode Island.

*Vice-Presidents*—Ezra R. Johnson and John T. Hilton, of Massachusetts; Amos G. Beaman, of Maine; Isaac Rice, of Rhode Island; Wm. Anderson of Connecticut; the Rev. A. M. Freeman, of New-York; Wm. S. Still, of Pennsylvania; Jared Gray, of Illinois.

The President then addressed the meeting. His remarks were impressive, and delivered in a very eloquent and pleasing manner. They exceeded in point of argumentative ingenuity and philosophical force any address which we have ever heard delivered before any Anti-Slavery meeting by any person, white or black. After showing the position of the colored population of New-England in the country, their little individual influence, and their great power as a class he alluded to the course which they ought to pursue, and the free colored people of the North had heretofore not paid sufficient attention to gaining wealth and influence. If they could secure these the opening of the African Slave-trade, which was intended as a measure to bind them forever in chains, would prove their salvation. By that means the African element would be compelled to develop its resources in a country where it was forced to remain.

A series of resolutions was reported by the Business Committee to form a basis for the discussion of the meeting. They reiterate the well known principles of the anti-slavery reform, and strongly recommend the circulation of petitions to abolish slave-hunting in Massachusetts.

Three of the resolutions were as follows:

*Resolved* That we hold it to be a self evident truth, that all men, irrespective of color, or condition, have a natural indefeasible right to life, liberty, and the possession of property without proscription or hindrance and every species of involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crime, is in direct contravention to every principle of humanity, justice and patriotism.

*Resolved* That it is the legitimate purpose of all governments exercising jurisdiction over men, whether they be State or National to protect each individual member in the full enjoyment of every natural or conventional right, which is not required or surrendered for the good of society in general

*Resolved* That the decision of Chief Justice Taney and his slave-holding associates of the United States Supreme Court, in the Dred Scott case is marked by a brutality of spirit, a daring disregard of all historical verity, a defiant contempt of State sovereignty, a wanton perversion of the Constitution of the United States in regard to the rights of American citizens an audacious denial of all the principles of justice and humanity; and justly calls for the condemnation of the friends of human liberty throughout the world.

J. S. MARTIN was introduced. He said this was the anniversary of the West India Emancipation, and, therefore, of much interest. He was well aware that many people looked upon this Convention as did the children of Israel upon the people of Babylon. But he hoped there was interest enough in the meeting to be influential in favor of harmony; he was tired of that action which steps over an individual and goes in favor of the masses. He had no confidence in that good which, in trying to meet the wants of the masses, spread itself so thin as hardly to be perceptible. The only way to elevate the colored population was to elevate the individual man. He believed that there was no difference between white and black. He said he thought this a fit time for the Convention, because it was the anniversary of an act for which the British Government ought ever to be remembered by the colored people.

The Convention reassembled at 7½ o'clock in the evening at Tremont Temple. The hall was well filled, and a large number of white persons were in the audience.

LEWIS CLARK, of Canada, formerly a fugitive slave, and whose lectures are familiar to the people all over New-England, addressed the meeting for about half an hour before it was called to order. He kept the audience in laughter during nearly the whole time, by his wit and the manner in which he expressed some of his radical views.

JAMES LOGAN of Syracuse, N. Y., was the next speaker. Mr. LOGAN was a slave in Tennessee, a few years since. His remarks in regard to Slavery were founded on experience. He urged the necessity of labor in behalf of the cause of the slave by all who would have it successful. His remarks were practical and to the point.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON was the next speaker, and was received with immense applause. The President introduced him in a very happy manner, and Mr. GARRISON made a characteristic speech. He said he had been reputed a colored man in some places, and did not feel he had been stigmatized thereby. The time had come when slavery was no longer confined to negroes. But whites as well as blacks had been enslaved, and they should make a common defence. Massachusetts was not yet free. She would have been made free last Winter, but for the efforts of some in authority to prevent her emancipation.

He was followed by JOHN T. WAUGH of Providence, the Rev. Mr. TWIST of New-Bedford, and CHARLES L. REMOND of Salem.

The Convention then adjourned till 10 o'clock to-day.

# CITY INTELLIGENCE.

MEETING OF THE SUPERVISORS—MYSTERIOUS ABSENCE.—The Board of Supervisors were to have held a regular meeting yesterday, at 3 o'clock P. M., at their room in the City Hall, but on the Clerk's calling the roll at the appointed hour, it was found that there was not a quorum present, and, what was still more remarkable, all the absentees except one were Republicans. Supervisor TWEED stated that the missing members were in the hall but a few minutes before, and he was not aware of any political or other reasons why they should absent themselves from the meeting of the Board. If, however, their absence was concerted and intentional, whatever might be their reasons, he had no doubt they would live long enough to be ashamed of their conduct. A member here remarked that the Sergeant-at-Arms had been sent after the delinquents, and he had no doubt they would be forthcoming. Mr. TWEED said they might probably be found at Cook and Duff's taking a drink. The President, Mr. PURDY, suggested that it was usual, when no quorum was present to adjourn. Mr. VESSAR (the only Republican present) said that he had no doubt his colleagues would be forthcoming, and thought the Board had better wait a few minutes. This proposition was agreed to, and the Board sat in silence (with the exception of an occasional joke or remark from Supervisor TWEED,) for about fifteen minutes, waiting for fresh arrivals, but no one presented himself, nor did the Sergeant-at-Arms return to report the result of his search. The Board finally, after indulging in a variety of conjectures as to the cause of the absence of the Republicans, concluded to adjourn to 3 o'clock P. M., to-day.

MEETING OF THE LIQUOR DEALERS' ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of the Liquor Dealers' Association of New-York was held last evening, at HILDEBRAND'S, in Hester-street. The events of the past few weeks, having reference to the closing of the liquor shops on Sunday, caused a large meeting. The proceedings, as usual, were private. The principal topic of the evening, after the routine business had been disposed of, was the movement of the new Superintendent of Police for closing all the drinking places on the Sabbath. There was great unanimity, and some enthusiasm expressed, on the subject of "defending their rights," and a determination was evinced to be treated in all respects as "other respectable citizens." They would conform to the law "as far as it was possible," and do nothing "ungentlemanly" or in a disorderly manner, but they wish to be understood as yielding obedience to the requirements of the authorities more out of regard to "a decent respect to the opinions of mankind," and from a desire not to be regarded as disturbers of the peace, rather than from any admission of the justice or propriety of the Sunday laws. There was a strong party in the meeting in favor of some "ventilation of the front doors" during Sundays, on account of the warm weather. Others counselled entire conformity to the rule, or a frank and open resistance to it, taking the responsibility. The prevailing opinion, however, was in favor of acting with the spirit of conciliation. It was stated that two thousand members were "in and out" during the evening.

THE SWEDISH MOVEMENT CURE.—Dr. CHAS. F TAYLOR delivered, last evening, at the Cooper Institute, to a select audience composed mostly of medical gentlemen, a lecture upon a new system of medical treatment, which he denominates the "Swedish Movement cure." We call it a new system, for although, according to the Doctor, it has been in practice in Sweden for over forty years, and is now known in many other parts of Europe, it is, nevertheless, to the American public, we apprehend, an entire novelty. The inventor of the system was a Swedish Professor named PETER HENRY LING, and in 1813 the first Institution for the practice of the system was established by the Swedish Government, and Professor LING placed at its head. There are now three institutions in Sweden, at which thousands of patients are treated annually. It would be impossible to give a complete and intelligible report of Dr. TAYLOR'S lecture last evening, as it was accompanied throughout by practical illustrations of his system of treatment, which need to be seen in order to be understood. The "Swedish Movement Cure," however, is simply the cure of disease by "movement" or exercise, conducted upon philosophical principles. The basis of the treatment, is, in a word, *scientific gymnastics*. While, however, gymnastic exercises, as generally conducted, tend almost exclusively to the development of the muscular system this treatment pays equal if not paramount regard to the harmonious development and strengthening of the nervous system.

NARROW ESCAPE.—A week ago last Saturday night, as Mr. WILLIAM M. DAVIS, of No. 17 Hammond-street, was passing along Grove-street, near Fourth, his attention was attracted to some persons running behind him. As he looked to see the cause of the disturbance a man dodged by him, and at the same instant another person, who was evidently in pursuit of the first, struck at the fugitive with a dirk knife, which he held in his hand. As the fugitive dodged, the blow fell on Mr. DAVIS, who felt merely a numbness, as if struck with the fist. He immediately asked the man who dealt him the blow why he hit him. Turning an instant, he replied that he intended the blow for the one who was running away from him and continued the pursuit. One or two minutes after he had passed him. Mr. DAVIS perceived that he had received a wound between his shoulder blade and back bone, the knife having penetrated to the depth of one or two inches. Both men were by this time so far away as to make it useless to raise an alarm, and Mr. D reported the case to the nearest Police Station, the officer urged him to keep the matter quiet for a day or two, that the culprit might be ferreted out. Thus far no result has been attained by the investigation, and Mr. D wishes his experience put on record, that peaceable citizens may be on their guard against like assaults.

WHERE ARE THE POLICE JUSTICES?—For the past two days the business at the Lower Police Court has been very much delayed, if not altogether arrested, on account of the non-attendance of the justices. Yesterday afternoon the Court was crowded with policemen, lawyers and criminals, who anxiously awaited the arrival of a Judicial officer, but they waited in vain. Justice OSBORN, whose turn it is to preside this week, is said to be sick, and the other Justices do not work when it is their "week off." Of course this state of affairs entails unnecessary inconvenience upon all who have police business to attend to, and should be remedied immediately. The conduct of the Tombs' magistrates in this respect has frequently been the subject of animadversion. The law says that the Police Courts shall remain open from sunrise to sunset, but Justice scarcely ever sits so late at the Tombs. The salary of a Police Justice is $4,500 a year, which would generally be deemed by reasonable folks a sufficient amount to ensure the prompt performance of the duties devolving upon a Police Justice.

A STARTLING TURNOUT.—The promenaders on "the Avenue" on Sunday afternoon last, were startled by the rattle of a very brilliant and very novel equipage which was seen dashing up that aristocratic part of the City. It consisted of a bright yellow carriage of Brobdignagian dimensions, magnificently mounted and drawn by six gray horses. Curiosity was very naturally excited by such an unusual display, and, on inquiry, it was found that the monster coach was nothing more than the family carriage of Mr. ISAAC M. SINGER, who was giving the members of his household an airing. This novel carriage is so constructed that, with the *coupé*, it will comfortably seat twenty-five persons, besides leaving abundant room for the necessary baggage of a traveling party. Notwithstanding the immense size of the carriage it is finished with great elegance, and is so well proportioned that its unusual dimensions are not very obvious until it is brought in comparison with an ordinary carriage. It is such a coach as an antediluvian patriarch might have kept for family use.

SPRINKLING BROADWAY.—Broadway, from Canal to Bleecker-street, has not been sprinkled since last Friday. The object is to ascertain whether the street could be kept clean without sprinkling, or, if not, the amount of water required to lay the dust without creating mud. On Friday and Saturday the street was as a necessary consequence, very dusty. By Monday the dirt which had been packed into the joints, &c., of the pavement, was to a great extent removed, and the street presented its former clean appearance, with very little dust, notwithstanding the brisk breese of the afternoon. Yesterday the street was still further improved. What Mr. DELAVAN'S ultimate views of the matter may be, we do not know, but this action of his has demonstrated that the heavy "slushing" of Broadway is what keeps it muddy.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A YOUNG LADY.—Miss BERTHA GOLDSTEIN, 19 years of age, who lived at No. 108 Madison-street, was taken suddenly ill at a late hour of Monday night, with vomiting and purging. Every effort was made for the sufferer's relief, but without avail, and she died about 8 o'clock yesterday morning. A rumor was current that the deceased had been poisoned, and Coroner O'KEEFE took the matter under investigation. A *post-mortem* examination was made by Dr. GALLAGHER, but no evidence of poison was discovered. The physician was of opinion that death resulted from gastritis, and the jury rendered a verdict to that effect. Miss GOLDSTEIN was a Prussian by birth, and a young lady of uncommon personal attractions. She was engaged to be married, and the wedding had been fixed to take place in about three weeks.

THE NEW CAPTAIN OF THE CITY GUARD.—At a late meeting of that favorite body of our citizen soldiery, the City Guard, at their Armory, they elected Mr. MANSFIELD LOVEL, of the United States Army, their Captain, in the place of Capt. W. H. HALLECK, who is promoted Major of the Ninth Regiment. On Monday night Capt LOVEL met his command, and was received by the Guard with all the honors, "and a few over." The City Guard holds such a high place in the estimation of the public, that any commendation of it is superfluous.

THE CONDITION OF VIRGINIA STEWART.—This unfortunate woman was said to have been sinking rapidly last evening, and was not expected to live through the night.

THE NINTH-AVENUE RAILROAD.—The Canal-street termini of the Ninth-avenue Railroad, at Greenwich and Washington streets, will soon be connected with the track of the Hudson River Railroad, and at the corner of Canal and Hudson streets, connections will be made with the Sixth and Eighth avenue Railroads. The Ninth avenue cars will then run to the Astor House, thus forming a through line from Fifty fourth-street, nearly on the extreme west side of the town.

THE PRIZE-FIGHTERS BEFORE THE MAYOR.—The two prize fighters WELCH and NORTON, *alias* "Fatty" and "Crow," who were arrested on Monday night for arranging a prize-fight to come off in Canada on the 9th inst., were brought before the Mayor yesterday morning and compelled to give bonds in the sum of $1,000 each to answer for the offence at the Court of Sessions. The bonds were subsequently allowed to be canceled on their agreeing to withdraw the stakes and enter into bonds to keep the peace for one year.

PROBABLE SUICIDE.—A woman named MARY COBEN was admitted to Bellevue Hospital on the 16th ultimo, in a comatose condition from the effects of opium. She continued insensible from that time until Monday evening, when she died. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest, but the evidence did not show whether the poison was taken for the purpose of self destruction or not, although the prevailing opinion was in the affirmative. Deceased was 30 years of age and a native of Ireland.

ALMSHOUSE GOVERNORS.—The Board of Governors had no meeting yesterday afternoon, as the majority of members were in the country. The weekly statement gives 7,146 as the number of inmates now in the institutions; 1,824 have been admitted since July 23, 32 have died; 1,723 have been discharged; and 135 have been sent to the Penitentiary, showing a decrease of 66 since the date of the last report.

CLOSING OF THE ASTOR LIBRARY.—The Astor Library will be closed on the 28th inst. while the extension of the building is being put in order. This extension was built by WM. B. ASTOR, Esq., and is the duplicate of the one erected in pursuance of his father's will. The books in the library are already numerous enough to fill many of the shelves in the new alcoves.

A COLONY OF CHILDREN FOR THE WEST.—A very interesting party of about 30 children left the office of the Children's Aid Society, yesterday afternoon, under the charge of Mr. H. FRISBOGES, one of the visitors of that Society, who will place them in good homes in the West.

## Police Reports.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—A woman named Catharine Collins was arrested yesterday on a charge of passing a counterfeit $5 bill on the Onondaga Bank New York, to Jesse Frith, a groceryman at No. 373 First avenue, in payment for some tea, receiving the change in good money. The offence is alleged to have been committed on the 25th ultimo. The accused was arraigned before Justice KELLY, when she denied ever to have seen the bill. She was held in $500 bail to answer.... Edward Howell, a tailor, was arrested by Officer Turner, of the Tenth Precinct, for attempting to pass a $5 bill, altered from the old Government Stock Bank to the Bank of the Interior, on Frederick Guger, of No. 68 Hester-street. When arrested, it is said that the prisoner swallowed the altered note. He was taken before Justice STEERS, who held him for examination.

ARREST OF ALLEGED PANEL THIEVES.—A man named Cary, who lives in the upper part of the City, was decoyed on Monday night by two female thieves into premises in Canal-street, where he was robbed of $15. Mr. Cary complained to the Fifth Ward Police, and Officers Boyle and Kidney took the case in hand. The policemen entered the place by climbing through a window, but did not find the two women. They arrested, however, Peter Corley and John Casey *alias* John Welsh, whom they found in the place, and took possession of a set of burglar's tools and some property which is supposed to have been stolen. The prisoners are both said to be noted thieves and their likenesses were added to the number that are collected at Police head-quarters.

SUSPECTED OF ARSON.—The fire in the dwelling-house, No. 112 Madison-street, last Monday evening, is said to have been caused by an incendiary. An investigation by the Fire Marshal has elicited testimony which, it is said, directs suspicion against Miss Powers and her sister, Miss Kate Burse. It is alleged that they were compelled to vacate their apartments, on cause of a disagreement with Mrs. Wilkinson, the landlady. They, however, retained the key; shortly before the fire broke out were seen to enter the rooms. They did not stay long, and left, locking the door after them. Soon after their departure a lot of straw in the centre of the room was found to be burning. The young women are both held for examination, by Justice STEERS.

ROBBED ON A STEAMBOAT.—A colored waiter, named James Jackson, employed on board the steamboat *Isaac Newton*, was arrested yesterday, on a charge of grand larceny. Mr. Charles H Branscomb, of St. Louis, states that he was a passenger on the steamer on her Monday night trip from Albany, and he placed his pocket book, containing $90 in gold, in his stateroom while he went below for a few minutes. During his absence Jackson was seen to enter the stateroom, and afterwards the money could not be found. The accused was taken before Alderman Brady, at the City Hall Police Court, and was held for examination.

BURGLARS SURPRISED.—Some burglars made an attempt to enter the mantilla store No. 267 Broadway on Monday night, but were alarmed by a clerk who sleeps in the building. The fellows had gained admittance to the hallway adjoining, and had commenced operations on the side door of the store, when their noise awoke the clerk and he gave the alarm. The burglars, in their haste to escape, left their screw-driver, chisel and center-bits, which are in possession of Capt Walling, who is anxious to find claimants for the articles.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—Officers Jourdan and Wooldridge, of the Sixth Ward, yesterday arrested a man named John Johnson on the corner of Chatham and Duane streets, on suspicion of being a passer of counterfeit money. Johnson had in his possession a $5 counterfeit bill on the Nassau Bank of Brooklyn altered from a genuine "one," and a counterfeit $5 on the East River Bank of this City. When arrested the prisoner attempted to conceal the evidence of his guilt from the officers, but did not succeed. He was held for examination.

## Base Ball.

KNICKERBOCKER CLUB OF NEW-YORK VS. EXCELSIOR OF BROOKLYN.

The return match between these Clubs came off yesterday upon the Excelsior grounds, Penny Bridge, South Brooklyn. The interest of the public in this game may be inferred from the fact that at least five thousand persons, many of them ladies, witnessed the contest. The object of the game was to demonstrate the beauty of catching the ball on the fly instead of the bound; or, rather, not allowing the ball caught upon the first bound to put a player out. The first "fly game" between these clubs was played on the 30th June, upon the Knickerbocker grounds, at the Elysian Fields. After a beautiful exhibition game, it terminated in favor of the Excelsiors by the following score: Excelsior Club, 26 runs; Knickerbocker, 22 runs. As this game, like the first, was not played according to the rules of the "National Association of Base Ball Players," to which both are attached, it cannot, strictly speaking, rank as a match game, but as an illustration of the science of the "fly" play. It will be remembered that this question was discussed by both National Conventions, and at the last one was apparently settled by a very decided vote, the ballot standing more than two to one in favor of the ball being caught upon the bound. Yesterday's game terminated in the thorough defeat of the Knickerbocker Club, they only making five runs to the Excelsior's twenty.

The Excelsior played from the beginning to the end of the game, every man filling his position in good style. The Knickerbockers did not play in their accustomed effective manner, and the result has not added any laurels to the insignia of their Club. We append the score:

| KNICKERBOCKER. | H. L. | Runs. | EXCELSIOR. | H. L. | Runs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Davis, l. f. | 4 | 1 | Reynolds, 2 b. | 3 | 3 |
| Wright, c. | 3 | 1 | Pearsall, ss. | 3 | 3 |
| McLaughlin, p. | 3 | 0 | Russell, p. | 3 | 3 |
| Stephens, 1 f. | 4 | 0 | Whiting, r. f. | 2 | 5 |
| Kissam, r. f. | 3 | 1 | Holden, s. s. | 3 | 2 |
| Morrow, c. f. | 3 | 0 | Pribemus, c. | 4 | 0 |
| DeBost, s. s. | 4 | 0 | Markham, l. f. | 2 | 1 |
| Adams, 3 b. | 0 | 2 | Whiting, 3 b. | 4 | 1 |
| Welling, 2 b. | 3 | 0 | Leggett, c. | 3 | 2 |
| Total | 27 | 5 | Total | 27 | 20 |

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNINGS.

| | 1st. | 2d. | 3d. | 4th. | 5th. | 6th. | 7th. | 8th. | 9th. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Knickerb'ker | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2—5 |
| Excelsior | 3 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 0—20 |

SCORER FOR KNICKERBOCKER—Jas. F. Weaman.
SCORER FOR EXCELSIOR—S. N. Gregory.
UMPIRE—Peter O'Brien, of the Atlantic Club.

## Orphan's Home of Industry.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

THE ORPHAN'S HOME OF INDUSTRY,
IOWA CITY, IOWA

This Western Asylum for New-York Orphans is now supporting and training forty children, and preparing for as many more. The undersigned, proprietor, earnestly solicits needful aid, in clothing, shoes, and money, which may be sent to "Care of Rev. F. D. HARRIMAN, No. 762 Broadway," at which place he will be glad to see the friends of his Institution, on the afternoon of any day in the week, between 2 and 5 o'clock.

G. C. TOWNSEND, Missionary.

Aug. 2, 1859.

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FIREMEN'S MUSTER.—The annual muster of New England firemen is to take place the present year at Manchester, N. H., on the 14th, 15th and 16th of September. The two first days will be devoted exclusively to companies from abroad for the trial for prizes, which amount to $900. The prizes are five in number, and are as follows: First prize, $400; second, $200; third, $150; fourth, $100; fifth $50. On the last day home companies will contend for prizes, and at the close there will be horse trotting and pacing for purses. It is also in contemplation to offer a handsome reward to the best steam fire engine, whose merits shall be determined by trial.

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ABOLITIONISTS' GATHERING AT ABINGTON.—The Abolitionists of Boston, Plymouth, and many other places, had a large gathering at Island Grove, Abington, on Saturday, to celebrate the anniversary of the West India Emancipation. WM. LLOYD GARRISON was President of the day, and speeches were made by Mr. Garrison, the Rev. U. M. Fisk, of Taunton; Edmund Quincy, J. Frank Baily, a graduate of Brown University; Henry C. Wright, Mr. Winsor, one of the Oberlin slave rescuers; Mr. Remond, of Salem, and others. The slave-woman MARIA, who was brought from Plymouth recently and freed, was present, and collection was taken up in her behalf.

# BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—ANNUAL MEETING.—The annual meeting of the Kings County Board of Supervisors was held yesterday afternoon, in the old Court-room, County Jail building. The first business in order being the election of officers, the following named persons were all reëlected to fill the places named:

*Chairman*—SAMUEL SMITH.
*Jail Physician*—Dr. CHAS A VAN ZANDT.
*Physician to Penitentiary*—Dr. JOHN L. ZABRISKIE.
*Storekeeper of Almshouse*—GILBERT HICKS.

The rules of last year were adopted.

The Keeper of the Penitentiary made the following report for July: Prisoners committed—Males, 51 females, 67; total, 118. Discharged—Males, 45; females, 36; total, 81. Deaths—Two males. On hand—Males, 121; females, 138; total, 259.

The Surrogate sent in his annual report, showing the receipts in fees for the year to amount to $4,305 92. Referred to Committee on Accounts.

Supervisor CROOKE presented the following:

*To the Board of Supervisors of Kings County:*

GENTLEMEN: Annexed I transmit to your honorable body, a statement of the surplus and deficiency of the taxes of 1858 of the several Wards of the City and towns of the County, showing the net surplus and deficiency of the same up to and including the 31st day of July, 1859 after having credited each Ward and Town with the amount of deficiency of 1857, which was relieved.

JAMES M. SEABURY,
County Treasurer.

| Wards. | Surplus. | Wards. | Surplus. |
|---|---|---|---|
| I | $17,635 16 | XIV | 6 117 50 |
| II | 8 376 33 | XV | 5 784 61 |
| III | 8 787 67 | XVI | 1,375 05 |
| IV | 3 979 32 | XVII | 4 577 21 |
| V | 5 327 27 | XVIII | 1,301 82 |
| VI | 13 139 57 | XIX | 11,967 21 |
| VII | 16 103 83 | Flatbush | 232 70 |
| VIII | 6 747 43 | New Lotts | 614 16 |
| IX | 13 927 14 | New Utrecht | 254 29 |
| X | 18 880 63 | Greenwood | 8 59 |
| XI | 5 817 46 | Flatbush, deficiency | 127 04 |
| XII | 19,318 00 | | |
| XIII | 12 319 59 | | |
| Total | | | $183 091 86 |

The Treasurer also presented a statement of bonds and mortgages and other securities and moneys received, viz.:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1859, July 30—To cash deposits in Mechanics' Bank | $5 238 73 |
| New York Life Insurance and Trust Co | 30 488 08 |
| Brooklyn Savings Bank | 1,156 95 |
| Williamsburgh Savings Bank | 283 38 |
| Central Bank | 2,076 13 |
| Atlantic Bank | 677 13 |
| Manhattan Company | 159 59 |
| In hands of Treasurer | 93 |
| Total cash | $39 999 12 |
| Bonds and mortgages | 98 972 66 |
| Total | $138,971 78 |

To Committee on Treasurer's Accounts.

A resolution was adopted declaring that the duties of the Jail Physician embraced holding *post mortem* examinations when required by the Coroner in the Western District, and to purchase all of the medicines used in the jail out of his salary.

The Jail Committee was directed to advertise for proposals to supply the jail with wood, coal and soft-soap.

The Board adjourned till Tuesday next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

THE SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—The Brooklyn Sanitary Association, recently organized, held their first regular monthly public meeting last evening in the Governor's Room, City Hall. Ex-Mayor HALL, the President, occupied the Chair, and there was a limited attendance of members. The minutes of the preceding meeting were read by the Secretary, Dr. J. B. JONES, and adopted. Dr. A. N. BALL presented the names of about fifty persons as candidates for membership, and they were duly elected. The same gentleman also presented the names of Mayor POWELL and Ex-Mayors SAMUEL SMITH, CONKLIN BRUSH, C. P. SMITH and F. B. STRYKER, as honorary members. The subject announced for discussion was, "The most judicious manner of disposing of the contents of Cesspools and eaves' water from premises open to the introduction of Nassau water." In the absence of a gentleman who was expected to be present prepared to give some important scientific and practical information relative to the subject, Dr. BALL was called upon to speak. He was disposed to favor the plan of disposing of eaves' water by having the pipes connected with the sewers. The pipes would then act as ventilators to the sewers and the water would cleanse the same. The gases emitted by sewers and cesspools were particularly referred to as the cause of much sickness, in proof of which numerous cases were cited the most familiar one being the National Hotel sickness. A desultory conversation followed, when the meeting adjourned for one month.

PICNIC OF THE WILLIAMSBURGH JUVENILE SINGING SCHOOL.—This interesting School, numbering pupils of both sexes, from the age of seven to fifteen years, held their first Picnic Festival yesterday, under the cool shade of the tall trees which ornament the Myrtle Park, Brooklyn. This is a most convenient and charming pleasure ground for parties who do not wish to take a long journey from home, being only four miles from Fulton Ferry, and offering the most inviting shelter that any one could wish from the heat of the sun. The children of the School—of whom there are five hundred—enjoyed the day yesterday in all sorts of picnic sports, and had quadrilles and "Varsouvienne" on the smooth floor of a substantial and showy tent, which is a feature of the place. This Singing School—the only large one in Williamsburgh—is under the direction and tuition of Professor DAVID B. GULICK, who makes his young pupils perform wonders in the way of vocal shrill, and whose School, as a whole, reflects the greatest credit upon him.

A NEW ORGAN.—A public exhibition of an organ consisting of twenty-two stops, built by Mr. W. H. DAVIS, No. 40 Downing-street, New-York, will take place this evening at St. Mary's Church, Classon-avenue, Brooklyn.

## Brooklyn Board of Education—Important to Parents—Vaccination.

A regular meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Education was held last evening, President SMITH in the chair, and there was an unusually large attendance of members, who were exceedingly loquacious, and the sitting was accordingly prolonged to an extent which would have been insupportable in almost any other body. After the usual preliminary and some routine business, unimportant to the general reader, had been disposed of, a subject of general interest was introduced by Dr. THORNE, Chairman of a Special Committee appointed to consider the subject of vaccination. The Committee make a quite lengthy report, reviewing the subject in detail, and concluding with the following recommendations: 1. That the Board of Health be earnestly solicited to take prompt and energetic action to check the further progress of small-pox in the city, by making a liberal provision for gratuitous vaccination. That the Board is fully aware of the great and alarming increase in the number of victims of small pox in this city, and that it will do its best to investigate this state of things. That the Superintendent write to every teacher, and call their attention at the Normal School, to the duty of instructing the children and their parents in the necessity of vaccination; that the Law Committee prepare an act for the Legislature, requiring children to be vaccinated before they can attend the Public Schools, and that the Board of Health be requested to district the city, and provide ample facilities for general vaccination; that before any child be admitted into the Public Schools, inquiries be made to ascertain whether it has been vaccinated or not.

The resolution referring to the "alarming increase of small pox in the City" was, at the suggestion of a member of the Board, stricken out, as likely to convey an erroneous impression as to the health of the city, and the report was then unanimously adopted.

The Secretary was directed to furnish the Mayor of the city with a copy of the report, and notify His Honor of the action of the Board thereon.

This matter disposed of, one hour or more was consumed in a discussion arising upon a bill of $510, presented for repairs to one of the school-houses. It appears that the contractor agreed to do the work at a certain price, but, before he had completed the job, a member of the local Committee directed some alteration to be made from the original design, for which extra pay was demanded, amounting to twice as much as the Committee thought was a reasonable price. Every member present had something to say about the matter, but finally it was referred to a Committee to make another effort to settle it.

Dr. THORNE introduced another exciting topic. He moved that the Principals of Public Schools Nos 1, 5, 7, 8 and 14 be directed to enforce the rule requiring all children to attend school within the district in which they reside by sending away all children in attendance upon their schools, who do not belong in the district.

It was stated that some of the schools had lost half of the members, by their leaving for other schools, where there was something that attracted the attention of the children, or to gratify the notion of parents.

Mr. SPRAGUE asked to have No. 15 included in the resolution, which was accepted.

A substitute was offered, that the rule be furnished to each of the Principals, with directions to enforce the same.

Mr. LAMBERT offered as an amendment that the resolution of Dr. THORNE include all of the Public Schools.

The subject provoked a lively and amusing debate. The substitute and amendment were voted down and the original resolution offered by Dr. THORNE was finally adopted by a unanimous vote. The Board then adjourned.

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THE ARMS OF OREGON.—Oregon has adopted a State seal. The escutcheon is supported by thirty-three stars, and divided by an ordinary, with the inscription, "The Union." In relief, mountains an elk with branching antlers, a wagon the Pacific Ocean, on which there is a British man-of-war departing and an American steamer arriving. The second quartering with a sheaf, plow and pickaxe. Crest—the American eagle. Legend—the State of Oregon. The introduction of the English man-of-war is no doubt emblematical of that nation's being obliged to relinquish its claims to the territory.

The Winans "cigar" steamship made another experimental trip on the 30th of July, for the purpose of testing the screw and the consumption of fuel. A speed of fifteen miles per hour was attained, with thirty-six revolutions per minute; the boilers working about one-third of their capacity.

At the last meeting of the Trustees of the Museum of Comparative Zoology in Boston, Dr. Bigelow, in behalf of the Building Committee, stated that a contract had been made for the erection of the building, for the sum of $41,800; the work has been begun and satisfactory progress made.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES

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## DIED.

HAWES.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Aug. 2, of a short but severe illness, JAMES S., son of Solomon and Elizabeth Hawes, aged 15 years and 10 months.

"The gifted die young."

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 213 West 13th-st. at 8 o'clock, on Thursday morning. The funeral services will take place this (Wednesday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, at the residence of his parents. The remains will be taken to Peekskill for interment.

WILLOUGHBY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 2, JOSEPH WILLOUGHBY, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at his late residence, No. 505 Hudson-st., without further invitation.

SHOURDS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 2, at 6 P. M. of cholera infantum, GEORGE BELCHER, youngest son of C. P. and S. Shourds.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 230 10th st.

DUDLEY.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 1, Mrs. EMILY M. DUDLEY, wife of Wm. H. Dudley, M. D.

The funeral will be solemnized at Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, on Thursday, at 3 o'clock. The friends of Dr. Dudley are hereby requested to attend, without further invitation.

McGUIRE.—In this City, on Monday evening, Aug. 1, after a short illness of congestion of the lungs, JULIA ANN, only daughter of John and Annie McGuire, in the 3d year of her age.

The friends of the family, and those of her uncles, Patrick and Michael Begg, and John Cully, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 10 Centre st., on Wednesday, Aug. 3, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

FISK.—On Monday evening, Aug. 1, Dr. LYMAN FISK, aged 36 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and members of Arcana Lodge, No. 246, of F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother in law, J. W. McCune, No. 1 South 3d st., Williamsburgh, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

TEASDALE.—At Morrisania, on Monday, Aug. 1, at 6:30 A. M. of disease of the heart, SUSAN JANE, youngest daughter of George B. and Adaline C. Teasdale, aged 3 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, from the residence of her parents, Morrisania, at 4 o'clock, this (Monday) afternoon.

ALEXANDER.—At the Red Sweet Springs, Virginia, on Sunday, July 31, in the 56th year of his age, the Rev. Dr. JAMES WADDEL ALEXANDER, Pastor of the 5th-av. and 19th st. Presbyterian Church, of this City.

His funeral will take place at Princeton, N. J., this (Wednesday) afternoon at 4 o'clock.

PEAKE.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Sunday, July 31, ELLA LOUISE, daughter of Henry and Louisa E. Peake, aged 6 months and 10 days.

VASSAR.—In Honesdale, Pa., on Friday, July 29, of cholera infantum, MARY EVALYN, infant daughter of Adrian H. and Dency W. Vassar, of this City, aged 14 months and 7 days.

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3, 49, 60, 35, 11, 36, 38, 32, 50, 21, 44.

*Class No. 418, Aug. 2, 1859.*

59, 2, 65, 29, 50, 62, 20, 16, 67, 1, 12, 42, 58, 53.

GEORGIA LOTTERIES.

*Class No. 415, Aug. 2, 1859.*

29, 9, 47, 67, 64, 51, 17, 55, 12, 66, 69, 23.

*Class No. 416, Extra, Aug. 2, 1859.*

46, 7, 24, 5, 38, 19, 53, 37, 69, 64, 50, 21, 60.

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SONG OF THE BED-BUG.

Long years have I wandered unfettered and free,
And bitten the young and the old,
And laid in the couch of the rich and the poor,
And frightened the warrior bold.
But power is waning fast from me—
A Powder Magnetic and strong,
Invented by LYON, is death to our tribe,
And away I must travel ere long.

LYON'S POWDER is harmless to mankind, but will kill all house insects garden worms plant bugs &c. LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS are sure death for rats and mice. Sold everywhere

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A | ACCOUNT BOOKS | A. |
| B | BUREAUS | B. |
| C | CRADLES | C. |
| D | DOLLS | D. |
| E | ETAGERES | E. |
| F | FANS | F. |
| G | GUITARS | G. |
| H | HARPS | H. |
| I | INLAID WORK | I. |
| J | JARS | J. |
| K | KNOBS | K. |
| L | LEATHER WORK | L. |
| M | MIRROR FRAMES | M. |
| N | NEWEL POSTS | N. |
| O | OTTOMANS | O. |
| P | PIANO FORTES | P. |
| Q | QUILT FRAMES | Q. |
| R | ROCKING-HORSES | R. |
| S | SOFAS | S. |
| T | TABLES | T. |
| U | UMBRELLA STICKS | U. |
| V | VASES | V. |
| W | WORK-BOXES | W. |
| X | XYLOGRAPHIC WORK | X. |
| Y | YARD-STICKS | Y. |
| Z | ZEPHYR-WOOD | Z. |
| & | In conclusion, it is useful in Libraries and Schools. | |

Also for the following purposes:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | S | SCHOOL BOOKS | S | 1 |
| 2 | P | PITCHERS | P | 2 |
| 3 | A | ACCORDIONS | A | 3 |
| 4 | L | LETTER SEALING | L | 4 |
| 5 | D | DAGUERREOTYPE CASES | D | 5 |
| 6 | I | IMAGES | I | 6 |
| 7 | N | NEW BREAKAGES | N | 7 |
| 8 | G | GUN STOCKS | G | 8 |
| 9 | 'S | STEREOSCOPES | 'S | 9 |
| 10 | P | PARASOLS | P | 10 |
| 11 | R | RULERS | R | 11 |
| 12 | E | ELECTRICAL MACHINES | E | 12 |
| 13 | P | PAPER HANGINGS | P | 13 |
| 14 | A | ARM CHAIRS | A | 14 |
| 15 | R | RICKETY FURNITURE | R | 15 |
| 16 | E | ERASER HANDLES | E | 16 |
| 17 | D | DESKS | D | 17 |
| 18 | G | GLOBES | G | 18 |
| 19 | L | LEAVES | L | 19 |
| 20 | U | UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE | U | 20 |
| 21 | E | EGG BEATERS | E | 21 |
| 22 | | ACORN WORK | | 22 |
| 23 | | CHESS BOARDS | | 23 |
| 24 | | FIDDLES | | 24 |
| 25 | | SHELL WORK | | 25 |
| 26 | | FILLET WORK | | 26 |
| 27 | | MELODEONS | | 27 |
| 28 | | KALEIDOSCOPES | | 28 |
| 29 | | MONEY BOXES | | 29 |
| 30 | | PICTURE FRAMES | | 30 |
| 31 | | SECRETARIES | | 31 |
| 32 | | VENEERING | | 32 |
| 33 | | SCHOOL FURNITURE | | 33 |
| 34 | | PAPIER MACHIE | | 34 |
| 35 | | WARDROBES | | 35 |
| 36 | | PARIAN MARBLES | | 36 |
| 37 | | CRIBS | | 37 |
| 38 | | BABY JUMPERS | | 38 |
| 39 | | IVORY-WORK | | 39 |
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| 78 | | DRAUGHT BOARDS | | 78 |
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| 81 | | DICE-BOXES | | 81 |
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| 84 | | FIREBOARDS | | 84 |
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| 86 | | HERBARIUMS | | 86 |
| 87 | | GLASSWARE | | 87 |
| 88 | | HANDLES | | 88 |
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| 90 | | KITES | | 90 |
| 91 | | TOPS | | 91 |
| 92 | | ORGANS | | 92 |
| 93 | | MODELS | | 93 |
| 94 | | SEWING MACHINE STANDS | | 94 |
| 95 | | PANELS | | 95 |
| 96 | | PASTEBOARD WORK | | 96 |
| 97 | | PATTERNS | | 97 |
| 98 | | SIDE-BOARDS | | 98 |
| 99 | | WOODEN WARE | | 99 |
| 100 | | WILLOW WARE | | 100 |

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## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NATIVE OF Dublin, who is lately from the old country, as nursery governess or children's maid; advertiser has been employed for several years as teacher, which the testimonials she has brought with her will certify. Can cut out and make children's frocks in the neatest manner; also fancy knitting and crochet; is a member of the Episcopal Church; salary not so much an object as a comfortable home in this very fine country. Address C. N., Box No. 112 Times Office.

WANTED—BY TWO ENGLISH PROTESTANT girls, situations in a private family, one for general housework, is a good cook and a superior washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and seamstress; are both girls of the highest respectability and of strictly reliable habits, and know how to appreciate a good home. Will go together or separate as may be desired, and can give first-rate references from their late employers. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A SITUATION as cook; is an excellent cook; understands all its branches; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; would wish to engage in a private family; can produce the best of City references as to capacity and capability. Can be seen for two days at No. 40 West 13th-st., over the store, between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY TWO MOST RESPECTABLE girls, sisters, who are really most desirable servants, situations either in New-York or Brooklyn; one as good cook and first-class washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress or nurse; are really most efficient and highly respectable girls. Apply at No. 10 Tillary st., Brooklyn

WANTED—A SITUATION AS MATRON OR housekeeper, by a strictly conscientious and trustworthy female in a Seminary or Institution; understands housekeeping thoroughly; or in a private family where trust and confidence are required; advertiser can give the best of reference as to character and capability. Call or address W. Y., No. 186 Clinton-st., cor. of Baltic-st., Brooklyn, for one week.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN a situation in a private family to do chamberwork and plain sewing or chamberwork and fine washing; can do up fine muslins in the neatest manner. The most satisfactory City reference given. No objections to the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 107 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED WOMAN, a situation as seamstress; cuts and fits children's clothes; is quick at the needle; makes shirts neatly; does all kinds of fine sewing; wages, $7 per month, or $3 per week. Also, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; assists with the washing; wages, $7. Call at No. 2[illegible]6 East 23d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO REPECTABLE girls; one as first rate cook and excellent washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waiter; is well experienced. Call at No. 136 18th st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days. None but respectable families need call.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, COMPETENT woman as cook in a private family; she thoroughly understands her business; is a good baker of bread, biscuits and muffins; would assist in washing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 191 42d st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework in a small private family, or to do chamberwork and to assist in washing and ironing; has three years' reference from her last place. Apply at No. 748 2d av., third floor, front room, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK, baker of bread, pies and plain cakes; can make several kinds of desserts; is willing to assist in washing and ironing, or to do cooking, washing and ironing of a small family. Call at No. 302 8th av., near 26th st. Can be seen till engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A NEAT, TIDY and most respectable Protestant young woman as chambermaid and seamstress or assist with washing and ironing; will be found to be a very nice girl and an excellent servant, and can give first-class references. Can be seen at No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, (basement.)

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress; has no objection to assist with children or make herself generally useful. Best of City reference from her last situation. Call at No. 353 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED widow, to take care of a child and do light chamberwork, and is willing to make herself useful, and also a young girl for plain housework in a small family. Inquire at No. 230 West 28th st., for three days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; or would do general housework. Also, a chambermaid wants a place. Good reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 510 Broadway, third floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMEN, with the best of references, a situation as wet nurse in a first-class family in New-York. Call at No. 196 Bleecker-st., for three days, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. No objection to traveling.

WANTED—BY A GOOD, HONEST AND WILLING girl, a situation as general houseworker, City or country; can cook well; is a good baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; is well recommended. Apply at No. 44 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A MOST FAITHFUL, CAPABLE servant, highly recommended, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; is a very neat, economical girl, not afraid of work, and will endeavor to please. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; also, by one as cook, washer, and ironer. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., several doors west of Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation to cook, wash, and iron, or do chamberwork and washing. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country, with a family. Call at No. 123 26th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION to do chamberwork and waiting, or general housework of a small private family; has no objection to the country. Apply at No. 162 West 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as laundress, or chambermaid and fine washer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 104 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, and would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing in a small private family; good City reference. Call at No. 231 East 20th-st.

WANTED—AY A NEAT, INDUSTRIOUS GIRL A situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has no objection to go to Newark. Call at No. 163 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE CITY, BY two young German girls, (sisters,) who speak English fluently, to do chamber or light housework. Apply at No. 60 Norfolk-st., in the cigar store.

THE ADVERTISER, AN AMERICAN LADY of refinement and respectability, desires to obtain a situation as a lady's companion and housekeeper, or as a family dressmaker; would not object to the instruction of children; a permanent home more the object than compensation; would leave the City, or would travel with a family. Communications addressed to M. M. R., Chatham-square Post-office, for one week, will be promptly attended to.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN, SCOTCH, ENGLISH, Irish, and every other kind of servants, together with an English, French and German first class cook, may be obtained at the offices Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance. French and German languages spoken.

### MALES.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND HIS WIFE, SITUATIONS in City or country. The man as coachman and groom, or to work on a farm; understands thoroughly the care and management of horses; is also a good practical gardener and farmer, having worked on one farm for 9 years. The wife to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework in a small family; are both persons of the most reliable habits, and would value a good home more than high wages. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A MAN AND HIS wife, (without incumbrance,) on a gentleman's farm; the man understands all kinds of common farm work and plain gardening, care of horse, driving, &c.; is willing to make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place; the woman is a thorough cook and an excellent washer and ironer. Both are careful and reliable persons, and have excellent recommendations from their last employer, and will hire for moderate wages. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION.—A PERSON OF FIRST-rate standing in mercantile business, and A No. 1 would like to make some arrangement with some dry goods house to become their traveling agent, and can produce the very best of references that are entirely satisfactory. Any one desirous to employ a person that is invaluable will address THOMAS JONES, Box No. 125 Times Office, where an interview may be had.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a man of long experience in the care of horses and carriages in Europe and New-York. Can produce the best of references from his employers in New York for the last ten years. Has lived with his last employer four years. Any commands addressed to J. C., at Pat. Trainor's, Saddler and Harness Maker, No. 654 Broadway, will be strictly attended to until engaged.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, SITUATIONS; the man as coachman or gardener, or would take the charge of a small farm; the woman as cook, washer, and ironer, is a good baker; can give good reference as to character, sobriety, and industry; both are fully competent to fill their situations. Address J. D., Box No. 104 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman, gardener, or groom; is fully competent for either situation. Good reference. No objections to the country. A good farmer wants a place to drive horses, milk cows, &c. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 510 Broadway, 3d floor.

WANTED—A COACHMAN OR GROOM'S SITUATION by a single young man, who can produce seven years' recommendations from his last place; would be willing to make himself generally useful, or keep a small garden in order if required. Address D. M., Box No. 219 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A WELL RECOMMENDED PROTESTANT young man, a situation; he is a good coachman and groom, understands the care and management of horses well, is also a good vegetable gardener and farmer; is willing to work and make himself useful to his employer. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE AGED man, who is a practical gardener, lately from England; he can give excellent testimonials of character and competency from his last situation, which he held thirteen years. Address C. C., care of Mr. JOHN BOYCE, No. 14 Montgomery-st., Albany, New-York.

WANTED—A BOY IN A FANCY GOODS HOUSE; one about fifteen years of age and having been in a store preferred; must be an American, live with his parents and best of unquestionable integrity of character. Salary, $50 the first year. Address Box No. 3 183 Post office.

WANTED—BY A BOOK-KEEPER, A SITUATION in a wholesale house, hardware preferred. Refers to his present employers, with whom he has been several years. Address F., Box No. 139 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOSS MOULDER; has a thorough experience in fine and false canal work, and can give satisfactory references. Address T. S. J., post paid, No. 3 Union-st., Brooklyn.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PERSON OF respectability; is desirous to make some permanent arrangement with some house in a wholesale dry goods or grocery business; the applicant is a thorough business and energetic man and can produce the highest recommendations as to honesty, capability, &c. Any one wanting such a person that they can place the most implicit confidence in, and one that would study the interest of their employer, will address A. M[illegible], Box No. 110 Times Office, where an interview may be had.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a man who is practically acquainted with all branches of the business, as his letters of recommendation will fully satisfy any gentleman in want of an experienced gardener, &c.; no objection to take charge of a farm with the garden department. A note addressed to INDUSTRY, in care of McIlvain & Young, seed-store No. 9 John st., will be attended to for three days. Best of City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED MAN, a Scotchman, as coachman, who has had long experience in the care and management of both young and old horses, and can show the highest of recommendations from the best of families both in this City and in the old country, as to honesty, sobriety, carefulness, &c.; no objection to the country. A note addressed to W. H., Box No. 133 Times Office, will be punctually attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STRONG, TRUSTworthy man as a teamster, or to work in a store; is a good, plain writer and willing to make himself useful; has been among horses since his boyhood. Can show the best of recommendations from his late employer. By addressing a note to W. ROBARTS, No. 124 East 24th-st., it will be punctually attended to for one week.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, (German, speaks English well,) a situation as coachman; understands his business perfectly; no objections to the country. Can give the best references as to integrity and ability; has lived several years with the last employer; left on account of his going to Europe. Address J. S., Box No. 207 Times Office, for three days.

WANTED—A GROOM AND COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a middle-aged Protestant man, with undeniable testimonials for ability and general good conduct. Can be seen or heard of either by calling, or a note addressed for P. S., at the saddlery and harness store of Mr Lowden, No. 79 Bleecker st., or to Box No. 203 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HARDWORKING, sober and well-disposed German Protestant young man; he is a good farmer, can drive and take care of horses; is also a good vegetable gardener, is able and willing to work and make himself useful. Has the best of reference. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A MAN AND HIS WIFE WANTS A situation; has no family whatever; the man as coachman his wife as laundress or cook in a small family; have the best of City reference. Address A. C., Box No. 202 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION in a store as salesman, collector or otherwise; a good writer and correspondent. Salary moderate; four years' character for integrity, &c. Address S., Flushing, Long Island, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER, STEADY man, as plain gardener. He also understands the care and management of horses, is a good and careful driver, and can make himself generally useful around. Address R. F., Box No. 206 Times Office.

## HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER AND COOK; ONE who is competent to take charge of a farm house for two single gentlemen, in a pleasant location, two hours ride from the City, and who would be willing to do as for herself, with a girl under her to wash, scrub, &c. Apply between 10 A. M. and 5 P. M., at No. 72 9th-st., New-York, On Thursday (to-morrow) or after that hour, at No. 110 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESSES who understand their business; also, a number of well-recommended servants in all other capacities, such as cooks, waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, girls for general housework, &c., &c. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st. Also, a hall boy wanted for a hotel.

WANTED—THIS DAY, AT TILMON'S AGENCY for Employment, No. 70 East 13th-st., one door east of 4th av., a first-rate colored woman as washer and ironer for the Quarantine Floating Hospital; wages $12 to $15 per month; and other female servants for private families and boarding-houses for both City and country; best of wages. Call at once.

WANTED—A LADY OF EDUCATION AND REFINEMENT, to fill the situation of housekeeper and lady's companion, in a gentleman's family. Must be fully competent; best of references required. Apply at No. 20 East 22d st., from 8 to 9 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M., for three days.

WANTED—A MAN AND HIS WIFE TO TAKE care of a cottage and a few acres of land in Westchester County. The woman a good cook the man to take care of garden and horses. Address, for one week, WESTCHESTER, Box No. 126 Times Office, with name, country, age, reference, last place, &c.

WANTED—EIGHT OR TEN YOUNG MEN, WITH $25 to $100, to engage in a very safe and profitable business. With energy and enterprise they can make $100 to $500 per month. Apply at No. 429 Broadway, Room No. 6.

WANTED—A GARDENER, A PROTESTANT, must understand the business in all its branches and produce the best references as to capability and character. Address T. A. M., Box No. 139 Times Office, for three days.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COACH PAINTER; one who is capable of finishing; none other need apply; wages no object if work suits. Apply at No. 412 Broadway.

WANTED—A TRAVELING AGENT, WITH GOOD address and experience in the varnish trade, and one who has traveled before only need apply. Address N. N., Box No. 130 Times Office.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS CANVASSING agents, for a handsome and valuable work to be sold exclusively by subscription. Apply to GEORGE W. ELLIOTT, at Harper & Brothers, Franklin-square.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE TO COOK, WASH and iron; the other to do chamberwork and plain sewing. Apply at No. 25 South 9th-st., Williamsburgh.

## PERSONAL.

IF MISS MARTHA McGLEW, OF LONDON, will forward her address to G. H., New-York Post office, she will hear of something to her advantage.

## MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, A member of one of the best families of Virginia and South Carolina, of unusually high literary and political attainments and position, but unfortunately in moderate circumstances, (being worth only $10,000) would be pleased to correspond with a view to matrimony, with a young lady or widow whose means are sufficiently ample to aid him in achieving the purposes his ambition prompts; she must be of a good family, well-educated, intelligent, and above all, candid and sincere; the best references, both in this City and elsewhere, will be cheerfully furnished to an approved correspondent. All communications addressed to RANDOLPH, Madison-square Post-office, for two days, will be sacredly preserved and carefully answered.

MATRIMONIAL.—ONLY LADIES AND GENTLEMEN of the Upper Ten can have their matrimonial views confidentially entertained and to keep select Fee not less than One Hundred Dollars. Address Commissioner M., New-York Post-office.

## LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—YESTERDAY, BETWEEN ONE AND TWO o'clock, in going from Jay-st., Brooklyn, in the Greenpoint cars to Fulton Ferry, from thence to Broadway, through Fulton-st., New-York, a lady's small GENEVA WATCH, white face, enameled in small blue leaves on the case. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at J. S. MACKAY'S, No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn.

$300 LOST—ON MONDAY, AUG. 1, 1859, FIFteen $20 notes on the Bank of the State of New-York. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at the Bank of America, No. 46 Wall-st., Y. Y.

LOST—A SMALL YELLOW ITALIAN GREYHOUND SLUT, any one returning the same to No. 13 Madison-square, north, will get $5 reward.

## STATIONERY.

CARSON & HARD.
WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No. 44 Beekman-st., New-York.
Also, an entire new article of Ruled Paper in stock such as BILL-HEADS, two to eight on a sheet.
Also,
PATENT HEADED-BILL CAP.
All kinds of Ruled Paper at 50 per cent. less than the usual cost of ruling—done by the
PATENT STEAM RULING MACHINE DIAMOND-POINTED PEN.
YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
STATIONERS AND PRINTERS, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

RUSSIAN FRIGATE GENERAL ADMIRAL.—Lithographs of this vessel, plain and colored, for sale by SLOTE & JANES, Stationers 93 Fulton st.

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MECHANICAL SINGING-BIRD AND MUSICAL Boxes of all styles and sizes, playing 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24 and 36 tunes, in painted tin, horn, plain and rosewood boxes, with every variety of accompaniments, and manufactured by the best makers of Switzerland, expressly for this market.
HARMONIPHONE,
MANDOLINES,
OUVERTURES,
EXPRESSIVES,
FORTE-PIANOS,
Bells, Drums, Castagnettes and Flutes accompaniment.
PAILLARD & MARTIN,
Importers of Watches and Musical Boxes,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York.
Musical boxes repaired.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

EXPRESS WAGON FOR SALE—MADE BY J. Stephenson. To be seen at T. Reeve's livery stable, No. 14 East 19th-st. Inquire of D. HODGMAN, India-rubber Warehouse, No. 27 Maiden-lane.

TO COAL DEALERS.—FOR SALE, TWO GOOD cart horses, three sets cart-harness, one desk, a new and very superior coal scale, coal tubs, screens, &c. Inquire in the office, No. 549 3d av.

TEAM FOR SALE.—TWO HORSES, TRUCK and harness, in good condition. Apply, this day only, to B. C. MILLER, No. 180 Fulton-st.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

I. O. O. F.—THE R. W. GRAND LODGE OF Southern New-York will commence its annual session, in the room O F. Hall Grand st., on WEDNESDAY, 3d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Election of Grand Officers on Thursday. By order. JOHN J. DAVIES, G. Sec.

## INSTRUCTION.

POUGHKEEPSIE
FEMALE ACADEMY.
REV. L. G. WRIGHT, M. A., PRINCIPAL,
assisted by
ACCOMPLISHED AND EXPERIENCED TEACHERS.
Academic year commences Sept 7.
For circulars concerning terms, reference, and other particulars, address the Principal or
H. D. VARICK, Sec'y of Trustees.
POUGHKEEPSIE, July 23, 1859.

AMENIA SEMINARY—ESTABLISHED 1835—Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School,—male and female. Advantages: healthy location, ease of access, thorough instruction from experienced teachers. Unsurpassed in Music and Painting. Fall term of fourteen weeks opens Aug 25. Board and common English, $38. For Circulars, &c., address the Principal, or GEO. W. CENTER, Amenia, Dutchess County, N. Y.

BUSINESS WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC—CHEAP AUGUST TERM.—M. DOLBEAR, No. 659 Broadway, keeps the largest Commercial Institution in New-York. Gentlemen or boys who secure seats now will be practically qualified for Fall business, on low terms. Public room $10; private room $15. Two $10 seats vacant for evening.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, 920 BROADWAY, F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, Italian, German, Spanish, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and English. Ladies' classes from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Gentlemen's classes from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For further information apply to F. MARTINELLI.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—The Fall Term will commence Sept. 14. Terms $225 per year, including board and English branches. Circulars containing full particulars may be obtained of Roe Lockwood & Son, No 411 Broadway, or by addressing the Principal, Miss AIKEN, Stamford, Conn.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT WILTON, CONN.—Pupils received at any time. The school is easy of access from New-York. Location healthy. Terms from $120 to $140 per year. The pupils are under the immediate care of the Principal. For full particulars address the Principal,
AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No 23 East 35th-st. Mrs. HOWLAND and daughters respectfully inform their friends and the public that the exercises of their school will be resumed on the 15th September next. Terms and other particulars made known on application at the school.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, MAPLEWOOD, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Annual Catalogue and Circular just published. Persons desiring a copy will please address the Principals, Rev. C. V. SPEAR and Rev. J. R. BOYD.

A NEW ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, by the Rev. HUBBARD WINSLOW, late of Boston, where he was eminently successful as an educator, will commence at his residence No. 32 West 31st-st., New York City, on the 12th of Sept. next.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT NEW-ROCHELLE.—This institution will enter on its 14th term the 1st September. Circulars, by addressing the Principal, who will call on applicants, if desired, and if in or near the City of New-York. R. LOCKWOOD.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS giving full particulars can be obtained at E. GOODENOUGH'S Bookstore, No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York, or of A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

## TEACHERS.

WANTED.—A PROFESSOR OF THE SCIENCE OF Chemistry would like a situation as teacher and lecturer on the Natural Sciences in an educational institution, or as superintendent in a manufacturing or wholesale druggist establishment. He has been engaged in delivering public lectures, and has been connected for many years with the superintendence of schools in one of the largest towns in Massachusetts. Satisfactory reference furnished. Address Box No. 4,616 New-York Post-office.

ACCOMPLISHED TEACHERS WANTED—For the following positions; personal interviews preferred: 2 professors of piano, guitar, violin and singing; 3 ladies for piano, guitar and singing; 2 French piano and singing; one of German and music; 2 professors of mathematics. Also, many others. Salaries $400, $600, $800, $1,000, $1,300. Apply at the American School Institute, SMITH, WOODMAN & CO., No. 346 Broadway. References, Wm. Hall & Son, Mason Bros., N. Y.

TUITION.—AN ENGLISH TEACHER, OF LONG practical experience, who has superintended the English Department of an Academy in this City, a series of years, and whose labors have been attended with the greatest success, tenders his services for a like field of operations the ensuing term. Address A. Z., Box No. 111 Times Office.

A PRESBYTERIAN CLERGYMAN, WHO is an experienced and successful teacher, and having children of his own to educate, desires an eligible position in some literary institution, or he will open a first class school in a favorable location. Address A. M., Box No. 148 Times Office, for one week. Best of reference given and required.

TEACHER.—A LADY, EDUCATED IN ENGLAND, highly qualified and experienced in teaching English, French (which she speaks fluently,) Music and Italian, wishes a situation as governess. No objection to go South. The highest references given. Address MINHA, Post-office, Brooklyn.

TUITION FOR BOARD.—WANTED IN SEPtember, by a young gentleman of liberal education and good family, engaged in studying a profession, board in a quiet family, in exchange for private tuition. Address, one week C. C. D., Box No. 2,814 Post office.

A THOROUGH CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH scholar, and experienced teacher would like an engagement as principal or assistant. Address Box No. 112 Post-office, Princeton, N. J.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

GUTTA-PERCHA
CEMENT ROOFING.
THE CHEAPEST AND MOST DURABLE ROOFING IN USE.
Can be applied to old Shingle Roofs, without removing the shingles.
NEW AND OLD TIN AND METAL ROOFS
Coated and repaired with
GUTTA-PERCHA CEMENT,
And warranted WATER-TIGHT.
Specimens and references can be seen at the offices No. 510 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, and No. 349 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
LIQUID CEMENT for sale. JOHNS & CROSLEY.

SOUTHERN MEN
Will please call and examine the new anti-friction
COTTON-PRESS.
Both for packing and compressing. Also,
TOBACCO, CHEESE, AND CIDER PRESSES.
All of which are constructed under one patent, issued June 21, 1859, and may be seen by calling on A. H. EMERY, the inventor and patentee, who will remain at his rooms at the Astor House a few days for the purpose of selling to parties desiring an interest therein. Office hours from 8 to 12 A. M., and from 2 to 6 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY MAN WHO KEEPS A HORSE, COW, SHEEP OR PIG.
THORLEY'S FOOD FOR CATTLE,
As imported from England,
for renovating and bringing into condition all kinds of stock.
This Food can only be had genuine in the United States by applying to B. THORLEY, dépôt No. 174 Greenwich-st., New-York. Price $14 per barrel, containing 448 feeds. Testimonials sent free on application.

PEOPLE'S EXPRESS.
NEW-YORK, BROOKLYN AND FLATBUSH.
Baggage and packages of every description delivered in any part of New-York, Brooklyn, and Flatbush. Offices No. 63 Broadway, New York, and New-York Times office. Offices in Brooklyn: Jones' Hotel, Fulton Ferry; No. 3 Atlantic-st., South Ferry; No. 337 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall. Slates in Brooklyn, Pacific-st., near Hoyt.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED, in the best manner, by the finest London and Geneva workmen, at GEO. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

A GOOD THING
AND CHEAP.
THE
SHILLING
HAIR TONIC,
HIGHLY PERFUMED,
RETAILS FOR ONLY 12 CENTS.
EVERYBODY CAN BUY IT.
Bottles hold more, and the article is fully equal to any that retails at 25 cents.
Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Wholesale dépôt No. 139 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—THE STEAM SCREW-YACHT FANNY BOARDMAN, as she now lies at the foot of 8th-st., East River. New, having been launced in July last. She is 54 feet long, 10 feet 6 inches beam, and 4 feet 6 inches hold; has a large and commodious cabin, splendidly fitted up with every convenience; speed from 10 to 12 miles an hour, and a good sea boat. For particulars, inquire of JOHNSON & HIGGINS, No. 90 Wall-st., or at the Neptune Iron Works, 8th-st.

FOR SALE—THE A 1 PROPELLER NIAGARA, nearly new, and her machinery in complete order, of the following dimensions: 96 feet long, 17 feet beam and 8 feet hold; capable of carrying 175 tons. For further particulars apply at the Dry Dock Iron Works, No. 435 East 10th-st.

MINERAL OIL.—THIS IS A VERY SUPERIOR Coal Oil, unsurpassed in quality and cheapness by any other in market. There is nothing more beautiful in color, or more brilliant or durable in burning. It does not explode, and burns in the usual Kerosene lamps, and being uniform, purchasers will always obtain the same excellent article. Barrels 40 gallons. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

COAL $4 50.—I AM DELIVERING THE BEST quality of red ash, stove and grate Coal, and Lehigh and Locust Mountain for ranges and furnaces, well screened, at $4 50 per ton; weight warranted 2,000 pounds to the ton, or forfeit the Coal.
JOHN MACDONALD, corner 27th-st. and 9th-av.

## AGRICULTURAL.

SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.
BONE DUST.
FISH GUANO.
For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

PERUVIAN GUANO
In quantities to suit purchasers.
For sale by
A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

## WINES AND LIQUORS.

GUINNESS' STOUT PORTER.
Messrs. A. GUINNESS, SON & CO., of Dublin, have appointed the undersigned their selling agent in the United States for their Stout Porter. Orders for this superior Stout, bottled or in bulk, carefully executed. A stock of the Stout in Quarts, Imperial Pints and ordinary Pints, bottled in Dublin by Messrs. E. & J. Burke, always on hand and for sale by C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st., New-York.

## SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER HOTELS,
MANCHESTER, VT.
EQUINOX HOUSE,
By C. A. ORVIS.
VANDERLIP'S HOTEL,
By E. M. VANDERLIP & SON.
VERMONT HOUSE,
By GEORGE S. STONE.

Manchester is pleasantly situated among the Green Mountains fifty miles north of Troy.
For beautiful scenery, pure, invigorating air, fine roads, and good trout fishing, this place is unsurpassed.
There is a good carriage road to the summit of Mt. Equinox 3,700 feet above tide-water.
Good board may be had in private families at moderate prices
Three daily trains from Troy, connecting with New-York steamers and Hudson River Railroad.
Time by rail from New-York to Manchester seven hours.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily in the beautiful village of Nyack, having a few spare rooms, would take two or three small families to board for the Summer season. The house is nearly new and is beautifully situated, it having a fine view of the Hudson River. The location is healthy, it being just far enough from the thronged part of the village to make it pleasant and comfortable. Nyack is easy of access there being three steamboats plying there daily; also steam ferry boat in connection with the boats and railroads on the other side of the river. There is accommodation for horses, should any one wish to keep their carriage. Terms moderate. Address a note to A. T., Box No. 180 Times Office which will receive prompt attention.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, South Orange, N. J., near railroad dépôt, only one hour from New-York, via Morris and Essex Railroad; beautiful location, pure air, spring water and baths. Carriages to meet cars. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt st. at 8:30, 11:30 A. M., and 3:30, 5:10, and 6:40 P. M.
CHARLES STRINGER, Proprietor.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—THREE or four desirable rooms for families or others can be had in a large farm mansion beautifully located near Glen Cove, on immediate application to the subscriber personally, or by letter, addressed CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, Long Island.

BOARD AT A FARM-HOUSE WANTED BY a gentleman, wife, three or four children and servant, in a healthy part of the country, and with a social family. Terms moderate. Address, Box No. 1715 Post-office, New York City. One or two other families, if convenient, would like to accompany them.

COUNTRY BOARD WITHIN THREE MILES OF NEW-YORK—A gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board at reasonable terms, by applying to Mrs. CADMUS, Sherwood, Bergen, New-Jersey. References exchanged. Persons will be directed by the stage agent, Jersey City Ferry.

COUNTRY BOARD AT FISHKILL LANDING—A few boarders can be accommodated in a large house, with pleasant rooms, about ½ of a mile from dépôt. Apply to Miss C. A. SMITH Fishkill Landing; R. C. WILLIAMS, No. 182 Chambers st., or Mr. C. S. POTTER, No. 93 South st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE OR TWO FAMILIES may obtain board at a farm house beautifully situated beside the river, about eight miles south of Long Branch; good accommodations for bathing, fishing and sailing. Terms moderate. For particulars, apply at No. 18 Leroy st., New-York.

CLIFFWOOD HOUSE—NEAR KEYPORT; house fronts the sea at the steamboat dock; elegant groves, fine bathing, fishing, &c.; steamers leave foot of Murray and Barclay sts. every morning and evening; fare 25 cents. T. POUCHER, Proprietor.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE AS A SUMMER RESORT.—This elegant establishment will be open for boarders until Sept. 4. A few choice apartments for families may be secured by early application to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Nyack, on the Hudson.

SEA-SIDE HOUSE, FAR ROCKAWAY.—The Far Rockaway House is open for the reception of visitors. The location of Far Rockaway, commanding both the sea and bay, and but two hours from New-York, is second to none on the sea shore.

## BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, or two single gentlemen, can obtain a nicely-furnished front room on second floor, with home privileges and comforts, at No 2 Boorman-place, West 33d st. Also, a large back room on third floor, suitable for a party of three gentlemen friends. House pleasantly located; has all the modern improvements.

BOARDING.—FULL OR PARTIAL BOARD WITH a large well-furnished room on second or third floor, can be had in a strictly private family in 21st-st., near 6th av.; rooms have gas, hot and cold water, and would be let to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. References exchanged. Address L. W., Box No. 145 Times Office.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom on the second floor may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also a single room. Southern families would find this a desirable location.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST BROADway, for families or single gentlemen. E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL FAMILY, living in a delightful location, would let one or two rooms with partial board. Terms, $3 to $4 per week. Apply at No 207 Clinton-st., opposite Christ Church.

BOARD WANTED—WITH ONE LARGE FURnished room and pantry, for a gentleman and wife. Location not below 4th-st. Would make a permanent arrangement if price is moderate and location satisfactory. Best of references given and required. Address ALFRED, Box No 1421 Post-office, or Box No. 130 Times Office for two days.

TO RENT WITH BOARD—FINE AIRY SUITES of rooms on the first, second, third and fourth floors of the house No. 41 9th st., near 5th-av. The house has just been repapered, painted and newly furnished throughout. Private tables furnished if desired. The basement office will be let with or without board. Reference required.

WANTED—TWO SMALL ROOMS, FOR A LADY and her son in a private family, on or about the beginning of September; location not below 11th-st., and between 6th and Lexington avs.; full board for the lady, breakfast and tea for the gentleman with dinner on Sundays. Address, stating terms which must be reasonable, W. S. M., Box No. 105 Times Office.

IN HOUSTON-STREET, NEAR MACDOUGAL, one or two gentlemen can obtain a large, handsome, nicely furnished room. Price, $4 per week, or $4 50 each with partial board. Gas and bath. References exchanged. Address R. S., Box No. 120 Times Office.

TO LET—A FURNISHED ROOM, TO ONE OR two gentlemen, at 683 Broadway, opposite Great Jones-st.; beautiful and most healthy location. Terms moderate.

## PROPOSALS.

JERSEY CITY, July 30, 1859.

NOTICE TO ICE DEALERS.—THE WATER Commissioners of Jersey City will receive at their office, until Monday, August 29, proposals for the right to cut and secure the ice which may be produced on the Distributing Reservoir of the Jersey City Water Works, for three years, from November 1, 1859.

The contract will contain the following stipulations: Parties obtaining the contract to be subject to the payment to the present contractors of the appraised value of the improvements now in use for the prosecution of the ice business at the Reservoir; and the Water Commissioners to be free from any obligation to take the improvements at the expiration of the contract.

Contracting parties to be subject to the rules and regulations of the Water Commissioners, and the business to be conducted under the supervision of the Engineer of the Water Works and to his satisfaction.

Parties proposing will state the price per ton, of 2,240 lbs. to be paid for the ice, the quantity to be determined by the Engineer, by measurement, in the buildings allowing 50 lbs for every cubic foot of space occupied by the ice; they will also state whether they are willing to guarantee to the Water Commissioners a certain definite annual revenue, and if so what amount.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed for the interest of the city.

By order of the Water Commissioners.
G. H. BAILEY, Superintendent and Engineer.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the XVIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 3d of August, at 12 o'clock M., for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary to furnish Ward School No. 19, in 14th st., in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each bidder. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
WM. HIBBARD,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
FRANCIS DUNCAN,
JOHN J. DYMOND,
JAMES CUSHING, Jr.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.—NOTICE OF AN APplication for the discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the 3d article of the 1st title of the 5th chapter of the 2d part of the Revised Statutes.

ELDRIDGE G. MERICK, of the Town of Clayton, in the County of Jefferson, in his individual capacity, and as a member of the firm of E. G. MERICK & CO., and also as a member of the firm of M. MERICK & CO. Notice first published the 17th day of June, 1859. Creditors to show cause before William C. Thompson, County Judge of Jefferson County, at his office in Watertown, on the 19th day of September, 1859, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.
BAGLEY & WRIGHT, Attorneys for Insolvent,
jy6-1aw10wW Watertown, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILY J. HANDY, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 7 Jauncey-court, No. 41 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of July, 1859.
jy6-1aw6mW WM. J. SINCLAIR, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN MAHLMANN, late of the City of New-York, intestate, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of JAMES C. HOE, No. 16 Liberty-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 1, 1859. DORETTE MAHLMANN,
ap6-1aw6mW* Administratrix.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A CERtain certificate, No. 463, for twenty-six shares of the Capital Stock of the Phoenix Bank of the City of New York, standing in the name of Delia M. Ten Broeck, dated 23d September, 1854, has been lost, stolen or mislaid. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same, as application has been made by said Delia M. Ten Broeck to said Bank, for a duplicate of such certificate.
Dated June 28, 1859.

REFRIGERATORS.—WINSHIP'S AND OTHER maker's water coolers, ice pitchers, meat safes, ice cream freezers, carpet sweepers, wire covers, &c., at BALDWIN & JOHNSTON'S, No. 83 Maiden-lane.

## FOR SALE.

BUILDING LOTS IN HARLEM FOR SALE—7 on west side 4th av., between 124th and 125th sts.; 7 on south side 125th-st., and 15 on 124th st., and adjoining the 4th-av. lots, and near Mount Morris square. 3 lots east side 3d-av., adjoining the southeast corner of 128th st., with large dwelling house, and 15 lots on 128th-st., south side, next to 3d av. lots.
These lots are on the grade ready for immediate improvement, and believed to be the most desirable of any in Harlem. Terms easy. Apply to
D. S. DUNCOMB, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—THAT ELEGANT NEWLY-BUILT house on the northwest corner of 13th-st. and 7th-av.; four stories, with basement and under cellar; has 18 rooms, with all the modern improvements.
Also, Nos 273 and 275 Bleecker-st.; three stories, with stores on the lower floor. No. 275 has a large hall, 75 feet in depth, and a basement 25x73.
Also, lots in Brooklyn, between 36th and 37th sts.; 3d-av. cars pass every three minutes. Apply to GREENE & CROWALL, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 52.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-YORK OR BROOKLYN PROPERTY—A large new two story hotel and store, situated at one of the principal dépôts on the New-York and Erie Railroad, and doing a good business; will be sold cheap for cash, or will be exchanged for good New-York or Brooklyn property. For further particulars inquire at the Dry Dock Iron Works, No. 435 East 10th-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front houses, with all the modern improvements; basement and three stories high, with an average of four feet between ceiling and roof of third story. This is a class of house long needed, being full front, well located and first-class, on Lexington-av., between 38th and 39th sts. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—TWELVE NEW HOUSES ON 2D-av., four stories; are rented for $800 each. Also, two in 32d st., three story and basement, first class. Also, four corner houses, rent $2,000 to $1,000. To be sold cheap. Terms easy. All the houses new. Apply to WM. FETTRETCH, No. 137½ East 32d-st.

A FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE—The four story English basement house, No. 125 East 19th st., nearly new, handsomely furnished and complete, will be sold with or without furniture at a bargain. Inquire of WM. H. MEEKS, No. 85 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—THE SUBSTANTIAL THREE-STORY brick house No. 11 Monroe-place, Brooklyn; house 25x55, with all modern improvements. Lot 25x100. Apply to B. B. Blydenburgh, No. 84 Pierrepont-st., or to J. H. Brower & Co., No. 45 South-st.

THIRTY-NINTH-STREET LOT FOR SALE,—Between Lexington and 3d avs. Inquire at No. 19 Platt-st., up-stairs.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS—We are prepared to take charge of surveys, engineering jobs, &c., in the City and vicinity of New-York, and to place parties at once on the field. Also, prepared to furnish specifications, plans and estimates as to the cost of proposed public improvements, railways, &c. A. S. & A. G. WHITON, No. 32 Pine-st.

## COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY property, that splendid country seat in the village of Rockland, on the west side of the Hudson River, opposite Dobbs' Ferry, containing nearly four acres of land with a splendid grove of locust, chesnut, hickory, oak and various kinds of fruits, and excellent well of the purest mountain water. On it is a large house, just finished in good style, all by days' work, containing fourteen rooms, walls hard finished, with double verandah; standing high, overlooking the whole village, the Hudson River, and surrounding country for many miles. Any gentleman in want of a healthy and quiet home, amid the beautiful Palisades, will do well to call and see it before purchasing elsewhere, as such valuable locations are seldom offered for sale. Price $6,000. Can be reached twelve times by North Jersey and Hudson River railroads and steamboats. Inquire at the office of G. T. DICKINSON, corner Barclay and West sts., New York, or at the store of W. VAN SCRIVER, near the premises
ALBERT W. PAGE.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—BEAUTIFULLY located at Astoria, L. I., on the banks of the East River, facing Hell Gate; house 42x36, two stories and attic; lot 100 feet front on the river by about 385 feet deep, well furnished with shade trees of large size and well stocked with the choicest varieties of pear trees, cherry trees, grape vines and small fruits. The house is within five minutes' walk of the steamboat landing, and commands a view of the East River extending three miles immediately in front. An opportunity to secure so desirable a situation is seldom offered. A large portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for the term of five years or longer. Apply to E. MILLS, Esq., Astoria, or to A. O. WHITTEMORE, 98 Liberty-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT, beautifully situated on the East River, near the City, and accessible by the 2d and 3d av. cars; very healthy; fine lawn and shade trees down to the river; a good garden well stocked with fruit, flowers, vegetables, &c.; the house is replete with all the modern improvements, gas, Croton water, furnace, &c.; the horses, carriages, cow, &c., can be had if desired; it is a rare chance to get so fine a place for Summer and Winter residence; market, churches and schools near; will be let low to a good tenant. Address A. B., Box 307 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE IN Elizabeth City, New-Jersey, with two lots of ground. Consists of a new 2½-story frame house, with a two-story extension and a kitchen attached; the house is finished in the best of style, marble mantels gas pipes, &c., &c., and will be found a desirable residence for a private family. Terms easy. Would be let to a desirable tenant. Apply to T. P. SPENCER, Lafayette-st., Elizabeth City, or to STEPHEN A. SPENCER, No. 281 Grand st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A FINE LOCATION FOR A COUNTRY seat; about 70 acres of good land, fronting on the turnpike road, twenty miles from the City; about 25 acres of heavy timber, balance meadow and tillable; fine brook forms the southern boundary; commands an extensive view of Long Island Sound and surrounding country. Easy of access by New-Haven Railroad or by steamboats. For further particulars address Box No. 555 Post-office.

FOR SALE, FOR $2,525—A NEAT TWO-story frame dwelling in Freehold, Monmouth County, New-Jersey, with eight rooms and kitchen, five minutes' walk from railroad dépôt; fare 50 cents to New-York; churches and superior schools convenient; chills unknown; taxes light; water good; trees, vines, &c., with a large yard in good condition; possession immediately.
BENNINGTON F. RANDOLPH, Freehold, N. J.

TO RENT AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., A new house, containing 12 rooms and large cellar, with barn, garden, and six acres of land partly under cultivation. The location is fine and very healthy. It is near the railroad dépôt. There are ten trains daily to and from New-York. Part of the furniture and stock will be disposed of cheap. Apply immediately to S. LYON, No. 31 Cortlandt-st., New York.

FOR SALE AT SARATOGA—A COTTAGE and one acre of ground, (the residence of the late John R. Peters,) desirably located, near the Springs and hotels; 70 per cent can remain on mortgage. Apply to P. DURKEE, opposite United States Hotel, Saratoga, or to GEO. C. PETERS, No. 207 West 23d-st., New York.

FOR SALE IN NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—A beautiful residence, No. 104 George-st.; lot 38x115, house 25x60; has 16 rooms, with gas and water; three minutes' walk from dépôt. Apply to GREENE & CROWELL, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 52.

FOR COUNTRY HOUSES—ARCHITECTURAL plans complete, $5 each, by JOHN P. GAYNOR, Architect, No. 182 Broadway, Mercantile Bank Building, corner of John-st.

## FARMS.

ESTATE FOR SALE.—THE FARM OF THE late John R. Myers, situate in Dutchess County, three-quarters of a mile from the Hudson River and Railroad Dépôt at New-Hamburg, five miles' walk from the village of Hughsonville. This property embraces an area of 100 acres of arable land, on which there is a spacious dwelling-house, (Gothic architecture,) complete in every respect, and all necessary out buildings, barns, granary, carriage-house, &c., with a large lawn, filled with fruit and shade trees of every kind—orchard, woodland, and never-failing stream of water. This estate possesses every advantage of the best society, schools, churches, &c., &c., and of easy access to the various avenues of business; for a country seat, or the business of farming, being unrivalled in every respect. Inquire of W. D. MYERS, Hughsonville, Dutchess County, New York.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 97 ACRES, AT RYE, Westchester County, situated two miles N. W. from N. H. R. Dépôt, in a fine and improving neighborhood, on the White Plains turnpike. It is under good cultivation, has fine apple and pear orchard, and extensive vegetable and fruit garden.
There are two dwelling houses, a large barn, cattle stables, and other buildings, which were all built within two years past. The price for the property, including cattle, horses, agricultural implements, house furniture, &c., is $25 000. Terms will be made easy.
Address H. H. COENING, on the premises, or at No. 84 South-st., New York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FARM IN Orange County, consisting of 130 acres, in a good state of cultivation, 44 miles from New-York by New-York and Erie Railroad; also, the premium farm of Litchfield County, Conn. Apply to WM. FETTRETCH, No. 136½ East 32d-st.

FARMS, COUNTRY AND VILLAGE RESIDENCES, and fine building sites, situated along the west shore of the Hudson, contiguous to the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, between Hoboken, Piermont and Nyack. For maps and other particulars apply to
SILAS SEYMOUR, No. 271 Broadway.

$100,000 OF MICHIGAN PINE LANDS, a choice selection, in the best lumbering district in the State, and convenient to the Chicago market, to exchange for merchandise or New-York property. Address A. W., Room No. 148 Merchants' Hotel.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO LEASE FOR THREE TO FIVE years a modern built house, high stoop and third room, situated above 14th and below 26th sts., between 4th and 8th avs. Rent not to exceed $1,000. Undoubted references as to respectability and ability. Address Box No. 2,388 Post-office.

## FURNITURE.

ENAMELLED CHAMBER FURNITURE, in all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—FIRST-CLASS grained and ornamented, acknowledged superior in style and finish to any made in this country. Also, mattresses, bedding, &c., for sale by J. W. FISHER & CO., No. 662 Broadway.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—MODERN STYLES of school furniture manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application by mail or otherwise.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

## WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S THESE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane st.

## TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the Times Building. Apply at the Times Office.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE [illegible] story white marble building, No. 555 Broadway. The first lot is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's [illegible] Furniture Warerooms. For further information apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 336 Broadway.

TO LET—A SMALL, THREE-STORY, BRICK house, in complete order, having just been painted and overhauled throughout, has the gas and fixtures all through, also the Ridgewood water; situated in one of the pleasantest locations in Brooklyn. For further particulars inquire at No. 479 Pacific-st., next door to the premises, or of THOS. H. BROWN, No. 148 Chambers-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE SALOON No. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 feet deep, with a room adjoining 30 feet square; seven bedrooms and a large front basement, all fitted up in the best manner; workshops for light manufacturing purposes in No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A MODERN-BUILT, THREE-STORY brick house, with gas and fixtures, &c., between Broadway and 6th av., near Washington-square, adapted for a large family or would be made convenient for two small genteel families. Inquire of JOHN [illegible] & CO., No. 260 Pearl st., or at No. 90 Walker-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER [illegible] of store corner of Warren and Greenwich-st., [illegible] in Warren st.; suitable for business purposes, [illegible] hard finished walls, hoistway, gas on every [illegible] Croton water to the 4th; well lighted from both [illegible]. Apply on the premises.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK.—The 4-story, brown-stone, English basement house No. 45 East 23d-st. will be rented to a good tenant; has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to C. C. & H. M. TABER, No. 78 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK dwelling house No. 63 Hicks-st., Brooklyn Heights. Gas and Ridgewood water; two minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. Apply on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—No. [illegible] East 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs., near Harlem and New-Haven dépôt.

STORE IN HOBOKEN TO LET—No. [illegible] Washington st., best block in this growing city. Apply at the store.

## MEDICAL.

THE EVIL RESULTS ARISING FROM early abuse and unhappy contamination, may be averted by the powerful effect of "TRIESEMAR." Its *modus operandi* is fully laid down in the book "Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches." Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors below McDougal, New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free of postage. Sold also by
F. C. WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.
And at APOTHECARIES' HALL,
Corner of Pineapple and Fulton sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.

DIED IN THE COUNTRY.
Every day brings the tidings of the death of some one of our city friends in the country—away from home and home comforts, and why is it so?
The reason is obvious. In the country, amid the bustle and pleasures of an unwonted liberty and freedom from business, we are less careful of ourselves, and when any derangement of the digestive organs occurs we have NO MEDICINES AT HAND.
TAKE THE CORDIAL COGNAC BITTERS
to the country with you. Keep them in your house at home. They are the only safe remedy for Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, and all diseases of the bowels.
Imported and for sale by S. STEINFELD, No. 70 Nassau st., sole agent for the United States, and by all druggists, grocers and bars in the city.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.,
Pupil of Ricord of Paris, and also of Professors CARNOCHAN and VALENTINE MOTT, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature, Spermatorrhœa, &c., &c., at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Complicated cases, including Scrofulous, Mercurial and Chronic affections, skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 3 and 6 to 9. Consultations in the principal languages.
Dr. HAMMOND has recently published a New and really Important Work, on the cure of LOCAL DEBILITY (Spermatorrhœa) and its results, including all Nervous Affections, by an entirely new, original and successful Method. Price $1, U. S. postage included.

FARQUAR'S MEDICATED
CALIFORNIA WINE AND BRANDY.
Pure juice of the grape with Peruvian bark, juniper, rhubarb, &c., for diarrhœa, dyspepsia, pains in the bowels.
WEAK, DELICATE FEMALES, OR MALES
Are strengthened by it. $1 a bottle. Dépôt No. 6 Varick-st., No. 109 Fulton-st., Rushton's, and Nos. 417 and 862 Broadway; Hayes', Brooklyn, and druggists generally.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION. Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expurging every trace of the virus from the system.
It is deplorable to witness some of the cases that are presented to Dr. H., where the disease has been driven into the system by quacks to break out again in the shape of spots and ulcers on the body, pains in the joints and throat, night sweats and emaciation.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a large number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., at No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.
Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES in all their different forms; and treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON's Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal*. Sold by the author, as above; also, by
CHAS. MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo, cloth, one hundred electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold also by Wm. A. Townsend & Co., No. 46 Walker-st., near Broadway. Among its contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European Hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their receipts and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 2, and 5 to 8 evening.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—DR. CORBETT can be consulted with confidence on private diseases, at his old-established office, No. 19 Duane-st., opposite Chatham Bank. Dr. C. has practised as above for over 27 years, and has treated with success cases which had been given up and considered incurable by Physicians of respectable standing in the profession. Stricture and nervous debility treated on an entirely new plan. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University, and College of Surgeons, London. His diplomas from each of the above institutions may be seen in his office. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who have been deceived by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., &c., can call on him with the certainty of being honorably treated. Charges moderate. Hours, 8½ A. M. to 8 P. M.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience the Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed, and the medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office, No. 483 Broadway. Perfectly private, and so arranged that patients never meet. Consultations gratis; attendance till 10 P. M.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL *Private Treatise*, &c., offices corner of Houston and Crosby, (No. 139 Crosby;) hours 10½ to 2, and 6 to 9. Sunday excepted. The author's reputation in this specialty guarantees the most scientific and honorable treatment. Stricture, sexual inefficiency, &c., radically cured by means exclusively his own, the result of an immense experience. Recent cases of disease cured immediately.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in sealed form, on receipt of four stamps. Office consultations free. Address Dr. THIERS, 98 West 24th-st., New-York.

$500 REWARD—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered, this is the most certain. It makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, or change in application to business; may be cured in two days. Sold at the drug stores; at the Astor House, 227 Broadway; and 100 Fulton st., cor. William.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE—THIS never-failing remedy is a sure relief for neuralgia, epilepsy, St. Vitus' dance, palsy, debility, mental or physical, and all diseases of a nervous tendency. For sale by druggists generally, and of the proprietor, No. 111 6th av. $1 per bottle.
JAMES T. STRATTON, M. D.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—CAUTION.—The genuine must be bought of us direct; we have no agents in this City, and in Brooklyn it can only be had of Hayes, No. 175 Fulton-st., who has been our agent for ten years. PYNE & CO., No. 109 Nassau-st., New-York.

## DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and decayed teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged. [illegible] repaired; and new sets in handsome style. VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist, No. 835 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

# FINANCIAL.

KERR, BADGER & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.
Uncurrent Money,
Land Warrants,
Post-office Scrip, &c.,
Bought and sold at the best rates.
Collections made and Loans negotiated.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission for Cash only.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of
FRANCE, BELGIUM, ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN, GERMANY,
IRELAND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA,
HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN.
ALSO ON
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE NEW-WORLD INSURANCE CO.,
No 35 Pine-st.,
Great Western Buildings, New-York.
The Directors have THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT, payable on demand.
SAMUEL A. PATTERSON, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 6 BROAD-ST.
NEW-YORK, July 16, 1859.
This Company has declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 7 PER CENT. Payable on demand.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris.
Issue Bills of Exchange and travelers' credit, available in all the cities of Europe. Letters of introduction furnished to persons visiting Europe, to our houses in Paris, London, Liverpool, &c.
H. S. LANSING & CO., No. 72 Broadway.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

ALLYN COX,
NOTE, STOCK AND LOAN BROKER,
No. 43 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

A. BELMONT & CO., 50 WALL-STREET. Buy and collect the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, OF 1859, No 54 William st., NEW-YORK, July 20, 1859.
NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE ON THE 1ST August next, on the Seven per Cent Bonds of the Great Western Railroad Company of Illinois will be redeemed at maturity, at the office of this Company, upon all Bonds, the back Coupons of which shall have been surrendered and Stock in this Company accepted therefor, in accordance with the compromise, and the Act of Incorporation of this Company.
J. N. A. GRISWOLD, Treasurer.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, July 7, 1859.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five per Cent. has been declared by this Company from the earnings of the past six months, payable to the stockholders respectively on and after the 1st of August next. Stockholders registered on the books of the Company in New York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall st. Transfer books will close from and on the 20th inst. to Aug. 1, inclusive. By order of the Board.
T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

OFFICE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, July 16, 1859.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company will be held at their office in Cleveland, Ohio, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of August next, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 20th day of July until the 10th day of August.
GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due Aug. 1 on the Extended Income Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at the American Exchange Bank, New-York. On all future orders to attach extended Coupons to these Bonds the August Coupons will be retained and the amount remitted in cash.
Parties desiring Coupons attached will forward Bonds by United States Express to the undersigned at Cleveland, Ohio, at the expense of the Company, when Coupons will be added and the Bonds returned in like manner.
HENRY WICK, Treasurer.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, Corner Broadway and Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three and One-half per Cent. (3½) has been declared on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, payable at the office of the Company in the City of New-York on and after Aug. 16 inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 8th to the 16th inst., both inclusive.
GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

RUTGERS INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 176 Chatham square, cor. Mott st.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of NINE (9) PER CENT. payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of August next. The transfer book will be closed from the 25th inst. till the 2d proximo. By order,
E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.
NEW YORK, July 12, 1859.

LEAVENWORTH CITY BONDS, TEN PER CENTS.—These bonds are issued for municipal purposes, and mature July 1, 1874; interest at ten per cent., payable semi annually, in New York. Total indebtedness of the city, July 1, $51,084 20; value of city property and assets, $166,162 48. The assessed value of taxables, about $1,000,000. Population about 12,000. For sale by
ASHLEY & NORRIS, No. 12 Exchange-place, New-York.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A Dividend of Four per Cent on the capital stock of the Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad Company has been declared, payable at their office on the 10th of August prox. The interest on the Bonds of the Company will be paid on the 1st of August, on the presentation of the Coupons at the Corn Exchange Bank.
C. W. DURANT, Treasurer.

OCEAN BANK, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1859.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 10th August next. The transfer books will be closed from August 5 to 10 inclusive. By order of the Board.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 Wall st., NEW YORK, July 28, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three and a Half per Cent. has been declared by this Bank, payable on and after Monday, 8th August next. The transfer books will be closed till 8th August next inclusive.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, COR. 26TH ST. AND 4TH-AV.—NEW YORK, July 26, 1859.—NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Interest Coupons of the 2d Mortgage Bonds, Bonds of 1861, and Dover Extension Seven Per Cents, will be paid on and after August 1, at the Treasurer's Office, cor. 26th st. and 4th av.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY, No 69 Wall st., NEW YORK, July 25, 1859.
INTEREST.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due the 1st day of August next, will be paid at this Office on and after that date.
G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

ST. MARK'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No 67 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1859.—A Semi Annual Dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent. has, this day, been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on demand. By order.
WASHINGTON POST, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 64 Wall st., New-York, July 25, 1859.—The Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of August next. The transfer book will be closed until that date.
DAVID DRAKE, Sec'y.

CITY BANK, BROOKLYN, Aug. 2, 1859.
SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of Three and One-half (3½) Per Cent., out of the earnings of the Bank, the last six months, has this day been declared, payable on the 12th inst.
R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE Insurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st., New York, July 18, 1859.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 18th inst.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 8 Wall-st., New-York—NEW-YORK, July 6, 1859.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors have this day declared their Seventh regular Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent. payable on demand.
J. H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

MARINE BANK, JULY 26, 1859.—A DIVIDEND of Three (3) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after Monday, Aug. 8. The Transfer Books will be closed till Aug. 9.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

GAS-LIGHT STOCKS OF VARIOUS CITIES for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st. The *American Gas-Light Journal*, representing 83 companies, and nearly $32,000,000, published as above at $3 per annum.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, NEW YORK, July 26, 1859.—A dividend of (5) Five per cent. will be paid to the stockholders on and after Monday, Aug. 1 next.
T. B. ACLY, Cashier.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, due August 1, will be paid on that day at the Ocean Bank. PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

# FINANCIAL.

$100,000 TO LEND ON BOND AND mortgage in sums to suit, on New-York and Brooklyn real estate. Also $26,000 to lend on farm and first-class country seat property in sums not less than $6,000. Apply to A. SALTONSTALL, No. 17 Wall st.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO City Coupons purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., No. 9 Nassau-st.

# INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No 31 Pine st.
CASH CAPITAL—$500,000.
CHEAPEST AND SAFEST INSURANCE.
DEALERS RECEIVE 75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS.
When preferred a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits.
JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice President.
E. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 60 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1859.
TENTH DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after July 1, to which day the Transfer Books will be closed.
R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES,
PURELY MUTUAL,
Office No 98 Broadway, New-York,
Is now fully organized, having complied with the laws of this State, and lodged the required securities with the Comptroller.
This Society is now prepared to receive applications for Life Assurance, and will underwrite policies upon the most favorable terms.
This is the only Stock Company in America that divides its entire profits, *pro rata*, among the policyholders (legal interest, 7 per cent. only, paid on its stock,) thereby giving the assured all the advantages of the PURELY MUTUAL system, with the pledge of a PERPETUAL CAPITAL STOCK.
And the added security that its Board of Directors have a PERMANENT MONEYED INTEREST in conducting its affairs with PRUDENCE AND STRICT ECONOMY.
Its rates are based upon the most approved English Tables of mortality, verified by American experience to the present time.
By the Charter, Dividends to the Assured are to be declared every Five Years, and may be applied to the reduction of premium, or will be credited upon the policy, thereby increasing the amount insured.
Parties desiring to insure will be furnished with the Society's publications, rates, &c., (gratis,) upon application, or, if desired, will be waited upon at whatever place they may designate by one of its officers.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hon. W. C. ALEXANDER, | HENRY G. MARQUAND, |
| WM. WALKER, | JAMES M. HALSTED, |
| HENRY YOUNG, | THOMAS S. YOUNG, |
| IRAD HAWLEY, | B. F. RANDOLPH, |
| JAMES LOW, | WAYMAN CROW, |
| JAMES M. BEEBE, | G. TALBOT OLYPHANT, |
| HENRY A. HURLBUT, | ALEXANDER KING, |
| THOMAS A. BIDDLE, | SAM. FROTHINGHAM, Jr., |
| BENJ. E. BATES, | THOMAS A. CUMMINS, |
| JOHN T. MOORE, | FRANCIS S. COOLEY, |
| THOMAS U. SMITH, | CHARLES F. PARK, |
| W. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr., | MOSES A. HOPPOCK, |
| WM. G. LAMBERT, | GEO. D. MORGAN, |
| WILLIAM WILLIAMS, | H. V. BUTLER, |
| PETER McMARTIN, | GEORGE T. ADEE, |
| GEORGE H. STUART, | DWIGHT TOWNSEND, |
| JAS. LENOX KENNEDY, | HENRY M. ALEXANDER, |
| JOHN SLADE, | WILLIAM T. BLODGETT, |
| Hon. HENRY J. GARDNER, | BENJ. F. MANIERRE, |
| HENRY H. HYDE, | E. J. HAWLEY, |
| A. SPENCER MILLER, | ALANSON TRASK, |
| S. L. B. SPAULDING, | EDWD. W. LAMBERT, M.D., |
| Hon. DUD. B. GREGORY, | DANIEL LORD, |
| Hon. ST. H. PHILLIPS, | ROBERT BLISS, |
| JOHN AUCHINCLOSS, | HENRY DAY, |
| HENRY S. TERBELL, | HENRY B. HYDE, |

Hon. WILLIAM C. ALEXANDER, President.
HENRY B. HYDE, Vice-President.
EDWARD P. WILLIAMS, Secretary.
GEO. W. PHILLIPS, Actuary.
E. W. LAMBERT, M.D., Physician.
WILD PARKER, M.D., Consulting Physician.
HENRY DAY, Attorney.
DANIEL LORD, Counsel.
Banker—METROPOLITAN BANK.

# AUCTION SALES.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF FOUR PIANOS,
To pay advances,
On FRIDAY, Aug. 5, at 11 o'clock,
At the salesrooms No. 5½ Pine st.
Comprising two rosewood 7 octave pianos.
One rosewood, upright cabinet piano.
One mahogany, 7-octave square piano.
The above instruments were made at Cologne by the late foreman of Erard, of Paris, and are of very fine tone and finish. They will be positively sold, without any reserve, to pay advances, and may be seen any time previous to sale.

J. W. PORTER, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT CARVED ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY furniture made to order, short time in use. J. W. PORTER will sell THIS DAY, August 3, at 10½ o'clock, by catalogue, the entire contents of the large four story dwelling No. 218 West 14th-st., near 8th av., containing superior household furniture, of first class workmanship made to order and in excellent condition. Parlor furniture rich velvet carpets; three magnificent rosewood parlor suites, covered in elegant satin brocade large easy Voltaire and reception chairs to match; three rosewood etageres with marble tops, and mirror doors and backs, lined with satin-wood, very expensively carved; elegant rosewood centre side and work tables; rosewood secretary, with elegant carving, made to match the rosewood parlor furniture; rosewood corner and music stands; splendid 7-octave rosewood premium piano forte, richly inlaid with pearl and real pearl keys, decidedly one of the best instruments ever made, richly embossed cover and stool; French plate mirrors; expensive lace and brocatel window curtains. Also a great variety of oil paintings, embracing many valuable specimens; large size elegantly decorated China vases, Parian and Chinese figures; 21 day ormolu clocks, together with a large variety of chinaware, silverware, cutlery, elegant bedroom furniture, hair mattresses, &c.

A. H. HINEN, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT and costly Household Furniture. A. H. HINEN will sell THIS DAY (Wednesday,) at private residence No. 86 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., sale to commence at 10½ o'clock, rosewood parlor suites, 7-octave piano forte, stool and cover, velvet and Brussels carpets, rugs, oil-paintings, vases, clocks, mirrors, extension dining table, glass and china ware, &c.; bureaus, sofas, washstands, hair mattresses, feather beds, blankets, sheets, &c. Also an excellent assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

ALLEN J. KEELER, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 11 o'clock, at the private residence No. 70 West 26th-st., near 6th-av.; solid rosewood piano-forte, parlor suites, etageres, escritoirs, bookcases, velvet carpets, pier and mantel mirrors, lace curtains. Dining-room furniture—Solid silver tea set, knives and forks. Chambers contain rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, carpeting, oil paintings, toilet sets, hair mattresses, quilts, sheets, &c. Also basement and kitchen furniture of every description.

S. BOGART, Auctioneer.
BY S. BOGART, THURSDAY, AUG. 4, AT 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 1 North William-st., corner Frankfort, household furniture consisting of a large assortment of parlor, bedroom and kitchen furniture, silver-plated ware, gas fixtures, marble ornaments, French secretary, lace curtains, mahogany French bedsteads, feather beds, mattresses, bedding, mahogany sofas, easy chairs, lounges, marble-top dressing bureaus, card tables, telescope, dictionary, two diagram tables.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
E. & F. H. SCHENCK WILL SELL, THIS DAY at their salesroom, No. 53 Nassau-st., at 10½ o'clock, a large invoice of Gold Hunting Patent and Detached Lever Watches, Jewelry, Chains, Rings, Lockets, &c., the balance of an importer's stock. To be sold to the highest bidder, without reserve. Catalogues and goods ready early.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF 500 CASES boots, shoes and brogans, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 3, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising a very desirable catalogue of Fall and Winter boots and shoes to which we call special attention of city and country dealers.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
ATTRACTIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE THIS DAY of all the contents of the dwelling house No. 30 7th-st., near third av., consisting of a valuable collection of furniture, carpets, paintings, looking-glasses, crockery and glass ware, &c.; also a superior pianoforte. Sale commences at 10½ o'clock.

E. L. SNOW, Auctioneer.
PAINT DEALERS AND PAINTERS ATTEND.—THURSDAY, Aug. 4, at 11 o'clock at store No. 257 Bowery, will be sold, by order of receiver, twenty five cases paints in oil, &c., about 7,000 lbs. Sale peremptory.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.
400 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction on THURSDAY, Aug. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. DAVIS & CO., No. 86 Beekman-st. Prime assortment of fresh seasonable goods.

# COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name, style and firm of THOS. L. PYE & CO., was dissolved by mutual consent on Aug. 7, 1859. The lock manufacturing business will be continued at No. 114 Cliff-st. by the undersigned, who will settle all business of the late firm.
THOS. L. PYE.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—MR. JOSEPH R. ROLLINSON and Mr. CORNELIUS COMSTOCK are this day admitted to an interest in our house at New-York and San Francisco.
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, July 1, 1859.

# MACHINERY.

PUMPS AND FIRE-ENGINES.
TO OWNERS OF STEAM VESSELS, FACTORIES, MINES, &c.
HOLLY'S PATENT PUMPS.
The BEST ROTARY PUMPS yet brought forward. Applicable to FIRE ENGINES, FIRE-PUMPS FOR FACTORIES, STEAM-VESSELS, &c. and to MINES, QUARRIES, HOTELS, RAILROAD STATIONS, WRECKING, HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES, &c. Arranged to be driven BY STEAM, BY BELTS or GEARING, BY HORSE-POWER or BY HAND. Apply to
CHARLES W. COPELAND, General Agent,
No. 122 BROADWAY, New-York.

# RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT FOR AUGUST, 1859.
Trains will leave Hunter's Point for Flushing, stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.

| LEAVE HUNTER'S POINT DEPOT AT | LEAVE FLUSHING DEPOT AT |
|---|---|
| 7:15 A. M. | 6:[illegible] A. M. |
| 9:15 A. M. | 7:55 A. M. |
| 11:15 A. M. | 10:00 A. M. |
| 1:30 P. M. | 1:00 P. M. |
| 4:00 P. M. | 2:30 P. M. |
| 6:00 P. M. | 3:45 P. M. |
| 7:45 P. M. | 5:40 P. M. |

Connecting with steamer MATTANO, Capt. H. W. GAGE, leaving Fulton Market Pier at 9 A. M., 1, 3:45, 5:45 and 7:30 P. M. and Hunter's Point on the arrival of the trains. An accommodation train will leave Hunter's Point at 11:15 A. M. for Flushing stopping at all way stations; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; fare 15 cents. On Sundays trains leave Hunter's Point at 9, 11, 1, 3, 5 and 7 o'clock; fare 25 cents to Flushing and back same day.
O. CHARLICK, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
7:45 and 9:30 A. M.; 2:30 and 3:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M., 4 and 5 P. M.—White Plains.
6:15 P. M., from White and Centre sts.—White Plains.
4:30 P. M.—Dover Plains.
8.30 A. M.—Mail Train—Albany.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—5:30 A. M.
White Plains—5 and 7 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 5 P. M.
Albany—11:30 A. M.—Mail Train.
W. J. CAMPBELL, Sup't.

FOR LAKE MAHOPAC,
VIA HARLEM RAILROAD.
Trains leave 26th-st. Station, New-York,
8:30 A. M.,
4:30 P. M.
Fare through to the Lake $1 75.
Passengers will find this the shortest and most expeditious line, avoiding 10 miles of stage route.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing May 23, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M. and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.
The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 6, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 3:20 P. M.; for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 2:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 6:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and 31st sts. Trains for New York leave Troy at 4:45 and 8:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Lines. Leaves New York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE BROOKLYN for Greenport, Riverhead, Yaphank, North Islip, and Deer park, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Farmingdale 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. For Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 and 7:15 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO WHITE MOUNTAINS VIA SARATOGA SPRINGS.—Passengers by the Hudson River Railroad leaving Chambers st. at 6 or 11 A. M. trains arrive at the White Mountains, *via* Lake Champlain and Burlington, or *via* Rutland and Bellows Falls, the next evening.

FOR GREENPORT—LONG ISLAND RAILROAD TWICE DAILY FOR THE SUMMER.—Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M. Mail and 3:30 P. M. Express. Returning—arrive in Brooklyn at 9.20 A. M. Express; and 4.10 P. M. Mail.

SARATOGA SPRINGS—SHARON SPRINGS.—Travellers taking the Morning Express Train on HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD, leaving Chambers st. at 6 A. M. and 31st st. at 6:25 A. M., will arrive at the above places in time for dinner.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY.—For Piermont, Nyack, Hackensack, Englewood, &c. Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8:50 A. M., and 3:50 and 5:50 P. M. Leaves Piermont at 6, 7:45 A. M., 3:25 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS and Lake Memphremagog by the New-York and New-Haven and Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroads. Office corner 27th-st. and 4th-av.

# PUBLIC NOTICES.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.
BOSTON, July 28, 1859.
We are informed that Messrs. PLATT & BROOKS, of Akron, Ohio, have obtained a patent dated May 24, 1859, for an improvement upon George A. Mitchell's Tip for the protection of the toes of boots and shoes, for which Letters Patent were granted to said Mitchell, Jan. 5, 1858.
All Tips made under PLATT & BROOKS' Patent infringe upon Mitchell's Patent, and no one has a right to make or use them without a license from the undersigned, assignees of said Mitchell.
That parties may not be misled, we hereby give notice that we shall prosecute all persons who use or sell Tips made under PLATT & BROOKS' Patent, without a license from us.
CHASE, McKINNEY & CO.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 1, 1859.
PROPOSALS FOR $466,600 CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Friday, Sept. 2, 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the amount of four hundred and sixty-six thousand six hundred dollars of the Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of the City of New York, authorized by an act of the State Legislature entitled "An act for the Regulation and Government of the Central Park," passed April 17, 1857, amended April 18, 1859; and by an ordinance of the Common Council approved by the Mayor July 23, 1859.
The said stock will consist of four thousand six hundred and sixty-six shares, of one hundred dollars each share, and comprises the remainder of the amount authorized to be issued ($1,666,600) for the improvement of the Central Park. It bears interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly from taxation, and the principal is redeemable from "the Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt" on the 1st day of August 1887, such redemption being further secured by a pledge of the Park and its appurtenances.
The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per share and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within five days after the opening of the bids, one half of the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the whole sum.
The remainder of the amount so awarded will be required to be paid to the Chamberlain on the 10th day of November next. On presenting the receipts of the Chamberlain for such payments to the Comptroller, bidders will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of such deposits.
Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock"—and the proposals thus sealed and indorsed, put in a second envelope, sealed, and addressed to the Comptroller.
The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 1, 1859.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT—NEW YORK, July 26, 1859.—NOTICE TO BUTCHERS AND OTHERS.—On and after THURSDAY, the 28th of July, 1859, all blood, offal, dead animals, putrid or unsound meats, fish offal and other refuse substances must be taken to the offal dock foot of 40th st., North River.
The use of the offal dock at the foot of 45th st., East River, for such purposes, will be discontinued on and after the above date.
The following is a copy of the ordinances of the Common Council relative to the removal of offal, &c., &c.:
An ordinance to provide for the cleaning of slaughter-houses and the removal of offal, blood and filth therefrom. The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:
SECTION 1. Every butcher or other person occupying any slaughter-house or building, or who shall or may kill or slaughter in any slaughter house or building in the City of New York, any animal, shall, on every day, when any animal may be so slaughtered or killed therein, cause the slaughter house and yard thereof to be washed out and thoroughly cleansed, under the penalty of ten dollars for each neglect or refusal to comply with this section.
SEC. 2. Every butcher or other person within this City, immediately after killing or slaughtering any animal, shall convey, or caused to be conveyed in tight covered boxes or barrels, the blood, offal, garbage and other offensive or useless parts of said animal or animals so killed or slaughtered, to such place as the Common Council or the City Inspector shall or may from time to time direct, under a penalty of ten dollars, for each and every neglect or refusal to comply with this section.
SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the City Inspector to see that this ordinance is enforced.
SEC. 4. This ordinance shall take effect immediately, and all ordinances, or parts of ordinances, conflicting herewith are repealed.
Adopted by Board of Councilmen, May 16, 1856.
Adopted by Board of Aldermen, June 10, 1856.
Approved by the Mayor June 12, 1856.
Notice is hereby given that a strict compliance with the requirements of the above ordinance will be enforced.
The pier to be used by the contractor for the removal from the City of nuisances, at the foot of 40th-st., North River, is designated and directed as the place to which the said blood, offal, &c., shall be conveyed and from thence it will be taken by the contractor from the City.
DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.

# STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
STEAMERS
SYLVAN GROVE, and SYLVAN SHORE,
Capt. LONGSTREET, Capt. MOODY,
LEAVE

| HARLEM | | PECK SLIP | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 A. M. | 1 P. M. | 7 A. M. | 3:15 P. M. |
| [illegible] A. M. | 3 P. M. | 8 A. M. | 4:15 P. M. |
| [illegible] M. | 4:15 P. M. | 9:15 A. M. | 5:15 P. M. |
| 8 A. M. | 5:15 P. M. | 11 A. M. | 6:15 P. M. |
| 9 A. M. | [illegible] P. M. | 1:30 P. M. | 7:15 P. M. |
| 10:30 A. M. | | | |

Landing at 10th-st. and [illegible] 120th-st. each way; connecting each trip with BOATS TO HIGH BRIDGE, and stages to Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, West Farms, &c.
Fare to Harlem, 6 cents.
J. M. WATSON, Secretary.

TIME TABLE—JULY, 1859.
SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH (direct,) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. GEO. FRANK LEMON, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

| Leave New-York. | Leave Branch Port. |
|---|---|
| Wedn'ay, July 20, 10:30 A. M. | Wedn'ay, July 20, 6:15 A. M. |
| Thursday, July 21, 11:30 A. M. | Thurs'y, July 21, 6:30 A. M. |
| Friday, July 22 ......12 M. | Friday, July 22, 7 A. M. |
| Saturday, July 23, 1 P. M. | Saturday, July 23, 8 A. M. |
| Monday, July 25, 3 P. M. | Monday, July 25, 10:30 A. M. |
| Tuesday, July 26, 4 P. M. | Tuesday, July 26, 11 A. M. |
| Wedn'ay, July 27, 4 P. M. | Wednesday, July 27, 6 A. M. |
| Thursday, July 28, 3:30 P. M. | Thursday, July 28, 6:30 A. M. |
| Friday, July 29, 3:30 P. M. | Friday, July 29, 7 A. M. |
| Saturday, July 30, 3:30 P. M. | Saturday, July 30, 7 A. M. |
| Monday, Aug. 1, 4:15 P. M. | Monday, August 1, 6 A. M. |
| Tuesday, Aug. 2, 5 P. M. | Tuesday, August 2, 7 A. M. |
| Wedns'ay, Aug. 3, 11 A. M. | Wedns'ay, Aug. 3, 6:30 A. M. |

TIME TABLE—JULY, 1859.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNTS AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

| Leave New-York. | Leave Red Bank. |
|---|---|
| Wednesday, July 20, 7 A. M. | Wedn'ay, July 20, 10:30 A. M. |
| Thursday, July 21, 7:30 A. M. | Thurs'y, July 21, 11:30 A. M. |
| Friday, July 22, 8 A. M. | Friday, July 22 ......12 M. |
| Saturday, July 23, 9:30 A. M. | Saturday, July 23, 1:30 P. M. |
| Sunday, July 24, 9 A. M. | Sunday, July 24, 2 P. M. |
| Monday, July 25, (in connection with the *Laura*) 5:30 A. M. | Monday, July 25, (in connection with the *Laura*,) 5:30 A. M. |
| Monday, July 25, 11 A. M. | Monday, July 25, 3 P. M. |
| Tuesday, July 26 ......12 M. | Tuesday, July 26, 4 P. M. |
| Wednesday, July 27, 1 P. M. | Wednesday, July 27, 5 P. M. |
| Thursday, July 28, 6:30 A. M. | Thursday, July 28, 2 P. M. |
| Friday, July 29, 7:30 A. M. | Friday, July 29, 2 P. M. |
| Saturday, July 30, 8 A. M. | Saturday, July 30, 3:30 P. M. |
| Sunday, July 31, 8 A. M. | Sunday, July 31, 4 P. M. |
| Monday, August 1, 6 A. M. | Monday, Aug. 1, 9:30 A. M. |
| Tuesday, August 2, 7 A. M. | Tuesday, Aug. 2, 10:30 A. M. |
| Wednesday, Aug. 3, 7 A. M. | Wednes'y, Aug. 3, 11 A. M. |

PORTLAND AND NEW-YORK.—THE NEW and favorite steamship CHESAPEAKE, SIDNEY CROWELL Commander, leaves Portland every SATURDAY, and New-York from Pier No. 12 North River, every TUESDAY at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage and fare, including State-room $5. Running time about 30 hours. For passage or freight apply to EMERY & FOX, Portland, H. B. CROMWELL & Co., No. 86 West-st. New York.
WHITE MOUNTAINS.—This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, via Long Island and Vineyard Sounds. The Glen House is only six hours ride from Portland.

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamers FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday at 6 o'clock, to Troy, thence *via* Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburg. Fare to Rutland, $3 50; Burlington $4 75; Plattsburgh, $5 50; Rouses Point $6 25; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $8 25. Apply, for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty st.

NOTICE—A DELIGHTFUL OPPORTUNITY FOR boarders on the Hudson River. The steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay-st., (touching at Christopher-st.) EVERY AFTERNOON, Sunday excepted, at 4 o'clock, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw. Returning, will leave Haverstraw at 6 o'clock; Sing Sing, 6½; Tarrytown, 7; Dobbs' Ferry, 7.25; Hastings 7.35; Yonkers, 8; arriving in New-York about 9 o'clock. Fare to Yonkers, 15 cents; Hastings and Dobbs' Ferry, 20 cents; Tarrytown and Sing Sing, 25 cents; Haverstraw, 40 cents. Commutation to Yonkers $4 per month; Dobbs' Ferry, Hastings and Tarrytown, $5; Sing Sing, $6.

FOR SHREWSBURY & LONG BRANCH.—The steamboat STRANGER will run as follows, from foot of Murray-st.:

| Leave New York. | Leave Ocean Port. |
|---|---|
| Saturday, July 30, 3½ P. M. | Saturday, July 30, 7 P. M. |
| Sunday, July 31, 8½ A. M. | Sunday, July 31, 3½ P. M. |
| Monday, Aug. 1, 9 A. M. | Monday, Aug. 1, 4½ P. M. |
| Tuesday, Aug. 2, 9½ A. M. | Tuesday, Aug. 2, 5 P. M. |
| Wednesday, Aug. 3, 10 A. M. | Thursday, Aug. 4, 10 A. M. |

Stages to all parts of the country. Fare 25 cents.

CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, W. A. HITCHCOCK, Captain, will leave every day for Coney Island, &c., as follows: Amos-st., at 9¼ A. M., 12¼ and 3¼ P. M.; Spring-st., at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.; last trip from the Island, at 6½ P. M. Fare, 25 cents for the excursion.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM Peck slip, East River, at 4 o'clock, P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR GREENPORT, ORIENT AND SAG HARBOR—The steamer CATALINE will leave Oliver-slip, Pier No. 33, East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 6 o'clock. Freight taken.
GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR CAMP-MEETING AT NORTHPORT, take the GEORGE LAW, at Catherine st. or Delancy-st., at 8.30 A. M., or the MAYFLOWER, at Catherine-st., at 3:30 P. M. Engaged by the committee. Baggage free on Monday and Tuesday.
ISAAC FORSTER, Committee Arrangements.

FARE TEN CENTS TO SAYLIS DOCK, Great Neck, Sands Point or Glen Cove; 25 cents to Lloyds Dock. Steamboat MAYFLOWER leaves Catharine st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3:30 P. M., for Northport and East Neck, and stopping at above places.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, E. R., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic and New-Haven Railroad.

CAMP MEETING.—STEAMER OCEAN WAVE leaves Roosevelt-st. Pier, No. 29 East River, for Northport, Stony Brook, Port Jefferson, and East Neck, Aug. 2, at 10 A. M.; Aug. 4, at 11 A. M.; Aug. 6, 12 M. Fare to Northport and East Neck, 50 cents.

NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.—STEAMER GOVERNOR leaves Pier No. 6, North River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 P. M. Fare—cabin, $2; deck, $1. L. KENNY, Agent, No. 25 Coenties-slip.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—The steamer JOHN BROOKS leaves Peck slip every day, at 1 P. M. THOMAS LOCKYER, No. 113 South-st.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

# EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS.
Persons desirous of taking a pleasant excursion of fifty miles on a first-class boat will find the new steamboat T. P. WAY at the foot of Murray-st., from whence she leaves every morning at 8 o'clock A. M. (except Saturdays and Sundays) for Keyport and Cliffwood Grove, landing at Rossville, Tottens and Perth Amboy; returning, leave Keyport at 4 P. M. and arrive in the City at 6½ o'clock P. M. Fare for the excursion 50 cents.

BLUE FISH—ROCKAWAY.
The steamer CERES leaves Catherine Market slip EVERY MORNING at 9 A. M., Spring-st., 9:20, Pier No. 4 North River at 9½ for Rockaway, returning to the City at 6½ P. M. Bring your lines for blue fish. Fare 50 cents. N. B.—A grand clam bake will be given every Tuesday and Friday free.

THE EXCURSIONS TO THE COAL FIELDS of Pennsylvania and Delaware Water Gap, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Wyoming Valley, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, and Easton will be continued till the 1st of September next at the present low rates, viz: $5 25 for the entire excursion, and $3 25 to Mauch Chunk only and return. Tickets for the entire excursion good for 10 days from time of purchase; to Mauch Chunk only and return, good for 4 days from time of purchase. To avoid night travel and delay instead of going over the Quakake Road, the Catawissa Railroad Company will take excursionists (without extra charge,) to Tamaqua, at which place they will arrive in time for dinner, and find at the United States Hotel good coaches, at a trifling charge, to take them to Mauch Chunk Summit, a distance of six miles; thence they will be transferred to the Gravity Road and descend to Mauch Chunk, a distance of nine miles, whence on the following morning, they can make the ascent of Mount Pisgah, and take a trip over the wonderful Switch Back, &c.
Leave Pier No 2, North River, by steamboats of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, for the entire excursion, at 7½ A. M., and to Mauch Chunk only at 7½ and 11¾ A. M. The 7:40 A. M. train of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, foot of Cortlandt-st., connects with the Central trains at Elizabeth.

THREE GRAND EXCURSIONS FOR THE accommodation of the people to get a sea breeze. The magnificent steamer ERIE, Capt. BARRELL, will on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 4th, 5th and 6th of August, sail around Staten Island, starting from Chambers st. pier at 9½ o'clock; 23d-st., 10; Amos-st., 10¼; Spring-st., 10½; Pier No. 4, North River, 10¾; Peck slip, 11¼. Fare for the trip 50 cents; children under 12 years, accompanied by parents, free. To charter at reduced prices, the steamer ERIE, with or without barges. Biddles Grove included. Apply to JAMES B. RICH, No. 266 West-st. up stairs.

A CHANCE FOR DAILY EXCURSIONS TO COLLEGE POINT, STRATTONPORT, FLUSHING AND ST. RONAN'S WELL.—The fast sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Capt. REYNOLDS, will leave EVERY DAY, (Sunday excepted,) Flushing at 7½ and 11½ A. M. and 3 P. M. New-York from Fulton Market wharf, at 9½ A. M. and 1¾ and 5 o'clock P. M. Parties desirous of witnessing the delightful sceneries on the East River, Hell Gate, &c., may take this boat at 9½ A. M., and return at 3 P. M., for the cheap fare of 15 cents each way.

FISHERMEN, ON DECK.—THE SEA STEAMER HUNTRESS, Capt. DUVAL and Capt. WALTER BOGGS, will make an excursion to the Cholera Banks on THURSDAY, 4th inst., leaving foot of Jackson-st., at 6½ o'clock; Bridge-st., Brooklyn, at 7 o'clock; Peck-slip at 7½ o'clock; Pier No. 4, North River, at 8 o'clock. Fare $1. Refreshments and fishing tackle furnished on board.

STEAMER IOLAS, CAPT. J. L. GROTON, for the Fishing Banks MONDAY, Aug. 1, 2, 3, 4, and SATURDAY, the 6th, leaves foot of Barclay st. at 7.30, Spring-st. at 8, Pier No. 4 at 8:15, and Peck slip at 8:30; [illegible] on board; Connell's Band will accompany [illegible]

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW STEAMERS CINDERELLA, CERES, MAGNOLIA, and others, with barges, can be chartered by Lodges, &c. Apply to JOS. T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 68 South-st., corner of Pine.

# SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will leave for HAVRE, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the Mails and Passengers on SATURDAY, August 20, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
[illegible] passage in Second Cabin $75 and $60.
Price of [illegible] wanted during the voyage, should be sent [illegible]
Baggage not w[illegible] sailing, marked "Below," on board the day before [illegible] apply to W. S. DRAYTON,
For Freight or Passage [illegible]
Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will [illegible] succeed the FULTON, and sail Sept. 17.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chief Cabin Passage | $130 |
| Second Cabin Passage | 75 |

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chief Cabin Passage | $118 |
| Second Cabin Passage | 60 |

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

| | |
|---|---|
| PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | CANADA, Capt. Lang. |
| ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | AMERICA, Capt. Millar. |
| ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson. |
| AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. | EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch. |

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 13.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, July 20.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 27.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, August 3.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, August 10.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, August 17.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, August 24.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA DAILY LINE.—From Pier No. 14 North River, foot of Cedar-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., Sundays excepted.
FARE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cabin to Philadelphia | $2 00 |
| Cabin to Cape May | 2 00 |
| Steerage to Philadelphia | 1 50 |

No charge for Berths. State-rooms extra, each $1.
DELAWARE, John H. Cones, Commander.
BOSTON, Orrin Sellew, Commander.
KENNEBEC, Thomas Hand, Commander.
One of the above leaves every day. Goods forwarded to Pittsburgh, Wheeling, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, and all points South and West, FREE OF COMMISSION and with dispatch. Goods insured at ½ of 1 per cent. Goods should be marked "By Outside Steamers."
Freight received daily till 4½ o'clock. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line.
Cabin passage ......$15 | Deck ......$6
The favorite steamship JAMES ADGER, R. ADAMS Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, August 6, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| To New Orleans | $39 75 | To Augusta, Ga. | $20 00 |
| To Mobile, Ala. | 35 00 | To Atlanta, Ga. | 23 00 |
| To Montgomery, Ala. | 26 00 | To Columbus, S. C. | 20 00 |
| To Knoxville, Tenn. | 27 00 | To Charlotte, N. C. | 22 00 |
| To Memphis, Tenn. | 33 50 | To Jacksonville, Fla. | 24 00 |
| To Nashville, Tenn. | 30 00 | To Pilatka, Fla. | 23 00 |

For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The MARION succeeds Wednesday, August 10.

FOR THE SOUTH, NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will leave on SATURDAY Aug. 6, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

THE NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, M. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Aug. 6, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN via SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT, No. 24 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH.—THE AMERICAN ATLANTIC Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship HUNTSVILLE, JNO. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River on THURSDAY, Aug. 4, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; and also principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Baggage checked through to all principal points. Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

THE GLASGOW AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP COMPANY intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from NEW-YORK direct to GLASGOW, as follows:
GLASGOW, Thomson, Wednesday, Aug. 24, at 12 noon.
EDINBURGH, Cumming.
Rates of Passage from New-York, Philadelphia or Boston, to Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast, Dublin or Londonderry, first-class, $75. Steerage found with an abundance of cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 23 Broadway.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK, $6; PETERSBURGH OR RICHMOND, $8. The steamship ROANOKE, Capt. G. W. COUCH will receive freight for above places on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, at Pier No. 13 North River, and leave on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 3, at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point. Passage state-room included, to Norfolk reduced to $6; Petersburgh or Richmond, state-room included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AFRICA, N. SHANNON, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 11½ o'clock A. M. The PERSIA will sail on the 17th inst. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

# BUSINESS CHANCES.

$10,000 WANTED FOR A FEW MONTHS.—Ample security and a large bonus will be paid for the loan. The money is required to extend a highly profitable manufacturing business, which cannot have any competition. A privilege will be also granted to the lender of becoming interested in the business at any time before the maturity of the loan. The above offers a rare opportunity for a gentleman to place his son in a permanent and constantly increasing business which is not subject to the usual vicissitudes of trade. Address, with real name, H. J. R., Box No. 4,652 Post-office, New-York.

IMPORTANT SPECIAL NOTICE.—TO ALL persons engaged in the manufacture and sale of cars, carriages, sofas, chairs, or any other article where a spring seat may be used, that most beautiful, and, above all, useful and economical article, Robinson's Spring Car Sofa or Chair Seat, is now for sale at No. 347 Broadway, room No. 11. The greatest inducements will be offered to any parties wishing to purchase manufacturing or State rights. This spring-seat is one hundred per cent. better than any other in use and costs less than half as much. For particulars, apply as above.

DINING SALOON FOR SALE.—A FIRST-class dining saloon, with bar and lunch counter for sale. It is an old established house and is now doing a good business. The present proprietor having another place, is desirous of disposing of this one. Price $8,000. Apply at No. 81 Pine-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $6,000 TO $10,000, for the manufacture of staple articles, of ready sale for cash. The business is well established, and can double its capital annually, or, the present owner will sell out if preferred. Direct Box No. 3,751 Post-office, with real name and address.

A NEW INVENTION—RIGHT FOR SALE ON a small article of real merit, which is sure to command a ready sale, with large profits. Call and examine, at No. 63 Cedar-st., room No. 3, from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—A BAKERY FOR CAKES, PIES, bread, and confectionery, cheap for cash in a good location, and can do a first rate trade. No. 419 6th-av.

# IRON AND HARDWARE.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED TO THE PUBLIC
By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons, only, are licensed under my patents in this City:
George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.
The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.
New-York, January, 1859.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OWNERS ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS.—Iron building fronts, with and without rolling shutters; interior columns; wrought and cast iron girders and beams; illuminating tile and vault covers; iron shutters and doors; court-yard and office railing; iron doors and window lintels and sills, at about one-third the price of brown stone.
JACKSON & THROCKMORTON, Architectural Iron Works, Nos. 55 to 61 Goerck st., New-York.
East Broadway stages pass in rear of office; South st. stages pass in front of the office. Manufacturers of the iron work of Daily Times Building, and balance of the block, Union Bank, Nos. 488 and 600 Broadway, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to vault extensions and office alterations. References—Daily Times vault, Emigrant vault, 21st-st. and Broadway vault, &c.
N. B.—Every description of Iron Work for building purposes.

BEAUMONT'S STEAM GUAGES—PERFECTLY reliable, handsomely made and warranted, at very low prices. Beaumont's Barometers, at $5 each.
G. W. COPELAND, No. 121 Broadway, New-York.

RAILROAD IRON.—TWO THOUSAND TONS Erie pattern, 56 pounds per linear yard. Also, 1500 tons 50 pounds per yard. For sale by THEODORE DEHON, No. 10 Wall-st.

SHEET ZINC AND RUSSIA SHEET IRON for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, at very low prices. A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

# AMUSEMENTS.

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND,
THE PIONEER OF CHEAP MUSIC IN AMERICA.
12 pages usual full size of Music weekly for 10 cents.
CONTAINING
MUSIC THAT IS POPULAR,
GOOD,
NOT DIFFICULT;
ORIGINAL,
AND
SELECTED,
FOR THE VOICE,
THE SALON,
THE BALL ROOM.
Each number contains from 5 to 8 pieces. All the best composers of the country write for the "FRIEND;" everything that is new appears in it. A supply sufficient for the voice and piano of the Home Circle, at an insignificant cost, will be found in the "FRIEND." Sent by mail for $5 a year, and in proportion for a shorter period.
The First and Second Volumes, comprising 17 Nos., or 204 pages each, viz: Nos 1 to 17; Nos 18 to 34, elegantly bound in Cloth Gilt Cases, can be had at $2 40 apiece.
Publishers and Proprietors,
C. B. SEYMOUR & CO., No. 107 Nassau-st., New-York,
Removed from No. 13 Frankfort-st.

THE TWO GREAT PAINTINGS OF NIAGARA.
AUTUMN—SUNSET, FROM TABLE ROCK,
BY F. E. CHURCH,
WINTER—SUNRISE, FROM GOAT ISLAND,
BY REGIS GIGNOUX,
Now on exhibition at the galleries of
WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS,
Admission 25 cents. No. 353 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 7½, to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents. Upper Boxes 25 cents.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 3,
Third night of the great and renowned
RAVELS,
The inimitable GABRIEL in
TWO of his greatest comic characters.
The celebrated FRANCOIS as
KIM-KA and CASSANDER.
The comic ballet spectacle of
KIM KA.
Vantilataw ......Gabriel | Kim ka ......François
supported by the entire company.
First night this season of the most laughable comic pantomime ever invented,
THE MAGIC TRUMPET;
Gabriel....as....The Clown | Francois....as...Cassander
Due notice will be given of the first appearance of Mlle. MARIA HENNECART.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
FORTY-NINTH NIGHT OF
THE FLORENCES.
GREAT HIT.
The new burlesque
LALLA ROOKH.
YANKEE HOUSEKEEPER.
Peg ......Mrs. FLORENCE
Barney ......Mr. FLORENCE
Doors open at 7¼; commence at 8.

NATIONAL THEATER.
(Chatham st., near Roosevelt.)
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 3,
Commencing with the Drama of
THE SLAVE.
ORPHAN OF GENEVA.
HAUNTED HOTEL.
NAN, THE GOOD FOR NOTHING.
JACKETS OF BLUE.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.
THIS EVENING, Aug. 3,
The performance will commence with
THE PILOT.
Succeeded by the
FRENCH SPY.
Concluding with the HOLE IN THE WALL.

PALACE GARDENS AND HALL.
THIS EVENING, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 3, 1859.
CONCERT AND SOIREE DANSANTE.
CARD.—As the impression still prevails, to some extent, that the Gardens and Hall are not open to the public on the evenings of the Soirees Dansantes, this is to notify the patrons of the Gardens who are not subscribers, and the public generally, that none are excluded on these evenings—only a portion of the Hall floor being occupied by the subscribers. Gentlemen wishing to become subscribers can do so on application at the office in the Hall. Admittance 25 cents. No charge for admission during the day.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
FRENCH THEATRE, No. 585 BROADWAY,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 3,
BENEFIT OF
R. Q. HOOD.
GEMS OF NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
VOCAL, INSTRUMENTAL AND TERPSICHOREAN.
BUCKLEY'S BURLESQUE OPERA OF
CINDERELLA.
Admission 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

WOOD'S MINSTREL BUILDINGS.
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince-st.
SELECT ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.
FOURTH WEEK OF EPH. HORN.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—VERY LAST WEEK OF WYMAN, THE SORCERER, THIS AFTERNOON at 3, and EVENING at 7¾ o'clock, with his repertory of marvelous experiments making people invisible and restoring them to visibility at pleasure; rendering a liquor-bottle exhaustless in its supply of any spirit demanded; compelling a drum to turn spirit rapper, and answer his inquiries; besides an actual host of other semi miracles; the million of curiosities, &c., &c., may all be seen. Admittance 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cents. Parquet seats 12 cents additional.

THE GREAT DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS—Open DAY and EVENING, No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. Now visited by crowds of citizens and strangers.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO visit the chief attraction of the City—the famous DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS. Open Day and Evening. No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

# MUSICAL.

BANJO.—LESSONS UPON THIS POPULAR INSTRUMENT given at a low rate, at the pupil's residence if desired. Rapid and thorough progress guaranteed. The advertiser has had some years' experience in teaching. Address TEACHER, Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTES.
Are all of the full scale of 7-octaves. The most experienced workmen, the greatest perfection of mechanical skill, and the best seasoned materials are employed in their manufacture.
They are constructed on a solid iron frame or bed plate, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the case, sound-boards and all the wood work from the strain of the strings, making them much more solid and enduring. There are two sounding boards arranged as those of a violin, giving three times the amount of vibrating surface found in any other piano; which being free from the strain of the strings becomes more sonorous, and pure in their vibrations as the pianos become older. Their construction is the most simple and scientific, and they are the most enduring and full-toned pianos ever made. Call and see them, at
WM. HALL & SON'S,
New store, No. 543 Broadway,
Between Spring and Prince sts.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.
STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRING GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*,) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, H. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, O. SAAR, and many others.
STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker st., New-York.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

J. M. PELTON,
Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York,
First-class PIANOS, MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS fully warranted at the lowest prices. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let or sold on installments.

PIANOS FOR SCHOOLS AND SEMINARIES.
CHICKERING & SONS'
NEW SCALE, LARGE SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS.
Price, $330. Warerooms No. 694 Broadway, New-York.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANO-FORTES.
Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $250, $275 and $300.
T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. [illegible] Broome-st.; also, at their Depôt, No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARLOR GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—SECOND-HAND PIANOS made by Chickering, Gilbert, Hallet, Davis & Co. Prices from $30 to $200. Melodeons very low. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. T. S. BERRY, No 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

ALBERT WEBER.—DEALERS ARE INVITED to examine the best stock of pianos in the City, each warranted for three years at the lowest wholesale prices for cash or satisfactory paper, at the manufactory, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 3 years.

ORGAN WANTED.—ANY PERSON OR CHURCH having for sale a medium sized second hand church organ of good tone, at a moderate price, may hear of a purchaser by addressing Box 1,153, New-York Post office.

WANTED—A POSITION AS ORGANIST, BASS or tenor singer, in a church in this City or Brooklyn, by a gentleman fully competent to either. Change of cities the cause of no present engagement. Address M. P., Box No. 133 *Times* Office, for three days only.

# SPORTING.

ECLIPSE COURSE L. I.—TROTTING, THURSDAY, Aug. 4, at 4 o'clock P. M. Match for $2,000. Mile heats; best three in five, to wagons.
O. Piefler names br. g. *Brown Dick*.
H. Woodruff names bl. g. *Lancet*.
This trot comes off rain or shine.
JOHN L. SNEDIKER.

FOR SALE—A SLOOP YACHT, WITH CABIN, 40 tons, in complete sailing order; can be seen at Hoboken Yacht Club. For further particulars address Box No. 3,067 Post office.

# NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

## INTERESTING FROM ALBANY.

### Great Muster of the Democracy—Meeting of the State Committee—Movements of the Leaders—Meeting of the Astor House Committee—Proposition for Conciliation, &c.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Aug. 2.

There is considerable excitement about the principal hotels here to-night, among the Democrats, who have mustered in great force.

The State Committee meets to-morrow, and a warm and spirited time is anticipated.

The members of the Regular State Committee make the Delavan House their headquarters. Nearly all the members of the Committee are already here.

Among the arrivals at the Delavan House this morning were: Dean Richmond, Isaac V. Fowler, Postmaster of New-York; Ex-Speaker Ludlow, Wm. C. Mixer, Mr. Tuomey, Sim. Jewett, United States Marshal; Thomas C. Fields, Messrs. Ives, Gamble and McConnell, Delos DeWolf, of Oswego; Wm. Williams, of Buffalo; Mr. Russell, of Ulster, and many other prominent politicians.

FERNANDO WOOD and his party are located at Congress Hall.

Every member of the Astor House Committee is here except Judge MITCHELL, of Schenectady, who telegraphs that he is detained by sickness, but agrees in the action of the majority of the Committee.

At Congress Hall are: H. J. Sedgwick, Postmaster of Syracuse; N. E. Paine, Postmaster of Rochester; G. P. Eddy, Collector at Buffalo; S. H. Parker, Postmaster of Geneva; Edwin Croswell, the Hon. Gideon J. Tucker, Secretary of State; H. Wilbur, Editor, Batavia; G. W. Green, Editor, Goshen; John Cramer, Editor, Waterford; Mr. Getty, Postmaster of Oswego; the Hon. D. B. Taylor, United States Dispatch Agent, and many others.

The Hon. JOHN C. MATHER, who acts with Ex Mayor WOOD, is at the Delavan House.

The Astor House Committee met to-night in Parlor No. 21 of Congress Hall, FERNANDO WOOD presiding. The proceedings were harmonious, and a proposition drawn by Mr. WOOD, to be presented to the State Committee on their meeting to-morrow, was unanimously adopted. The paper is pacific and conciliatory in tone, and urges upon the State Committee to confine their call for the State Convention strictly to the nomination of State officers, and the adoption of a platform of policy, leaving all matters pertaining to the Charleston Convention until after the State election.

The paper will be handed to DEAN RICHMOND or PETER CAGGER to-morrow morning, before the assembling of the State Committee, and, if it is rejected, or its advice discarded by the Committee, it is to be followed by an appeal to the Democrats of the State, earnestly urging them to elect delegates to the State Convention who are opposed to the selection of delegates to the Charleston Convention by that body.

At the same time there is a counter movement by a party of Hards, the particular friends of Daniel S. Dickinson, against Fernando Wood and the Astor House Committee.

It is confidently asserted by prominent Hards that Mr. DICKINSON has in his possession evidence that Mr. WOOD is opposed to him, and has arranged it so as to secure a double delegation to Charleston, with the view of dividing the vote of the State of New-York. Judge ALLEN, WINSLOW C. WATSON, HENRY W. ROGERS, of Buffalo, and F. B. CUTTING, of New-York, have written to this effect to the State Committee, and their friends, Messrs. DE WOLF, of Oswego, WILLIAMS, of Buffalo, RUSSELL of Ulster, and a strong delegation of the friends of Mr. DICKINSON are here avowedly to baffle this movement of Mr. WOOD'S.

Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES has not as yet arrived here, but his friends state that he will most probably be here by to-morrow morning.

### From Washington.

RETURN OF THE PRESIDENT—DUEL BETWEEN LIEUT. MOWRY AND MR. CROSS—OUTRAGES IN SONORA, &C.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 2.

The President, accompanied by Miss LANE, Mrs. Secretary THOMPSON, Mrs. WM. M. BROWNE, Judge BOWLIN and the Hon. AUGUSTUS SCHELL, arrived here at 6 o'clock this evening from Bedford Springs. Several members of the Cabinet were in waiting to receive the President, who appears to be in the enjoyment of excellent health and spirits.

Private advices from Tucson, of July 16, mention a hostile meeting between Lieutenant MOWRY and EDWARD E. CROSS, editor of the *Arizonian*. Four shots were fired without effect. At the last fire Lieut. MOWRY'S rifle did not discharge; it was decided that he was entitled to his shot, and Mr. CROSS stood without arms to receive it, but MOWRY refused to fire at an unarmed man, discharged his rifle in the air, and declared himself satisfied. Mutual explanations were made, and their difficulties adjusted.

The Opata Indians were committing great ravages in Northern Sonora, shooting men and ravishing women. The troops seem afraid to attack them.

An American citizen, belonging in Arizona, is in jail at Magdalena for no offence, and fears were entertained that he would be murdered. It is utterly impossible for an American to travel now in Sonora, without being massacred or robbed of everything.

Lieut. MOWRY will have no opposition for Delegate to Congress from Arizona.

It is the intention of the Government to establish posts on the frontier of the Apache country.

The *States* mentions the reception of important private dispatches from Northern Mexico, stating that it is expected within the next ninety days that 3,000 American troops will be organized on the Rio Grande, properly armed and equipped, for the purpose of marching upon the City of Mexico and exterminating the whole Miramon faction.

### Kentucky Election.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, Aug. 2.

The following Congressmen are elected:

| District. | | |
|---|---|---|
| I | Burnett | Democrat. |
| II | Peyton | Democrat. (probably.) |
| III | Bristow | Opposition. |
| IV | Anderson | Opposition, |
| V | Brown | Democrat. |
| VI | Gerrard | Democrat, (probably.) |
| VII | Mallory | Opposition, (probably.( |
| VIII | Simms | Democrat, (probably.) |
| IX | Moon | Democrat, (probably.) |
| X | Stevenson | Democrat. |

The returns indicate the election of Mr. MAGOFFIN, the Democratic candidate for Governor.

The State Legislature on joint ballot will have a small Democratic majority.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, August 2.

In this County the Democrats have elected one member of the Legislature, two County Commissioners, and one Clerk. The Republicans have elected the balance of the candidates.

The Sunday Reform measure has been carried by a large majority.

### American Primary Elections in Baltimore.

BALLOT BOXES SMASHED—SHOOTING, ETC.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, August 2.

The American Party are holding their primary elections to-night to select Delegates to the City Nominating Convention. There is a great deal of rowdyism. The ballot-boxes in the Twentieth Ward have been smashed to pieces, and it is reported that in the Sixth Ward two men have been shot. The struggle is between the rowdy and respectable portion of the Party, and the indications are that the former will be successful.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, August 2—9 P. M.

Pistols are being freely used in some localities. A man named SULLIVAN has just been arrested in the Sixth Ward, for firing a large horse-pistol loaded with slugs. THOMAS ROWE has been shot in the knee and WM. THOMPSON in the leg. There are reports of violent proceedings in other parts of the city.

### Arrival of the California Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Aug. 2.

The Overland Mail, with San Francisco dates of the 11th ult. has arrived.

Business was more active at San Francisco, but there was no improvement in prices.

The business portion of Chips Flat, in Sierra County, was burnt on the 9th; loss $17,000.

On the same day the town of Rough-and-Ready, Nevada County, was nearly all destroyed by fire; loss, $75,000.

The total amount of the libels against the steamship *Washington* exceeds $50,000.

Arrived at San Francisco previous to the 11th inst., ship *Kathay Stoddard*, New-York, March 10; *Beaumonde*, from Calcutta; *Atlas*, from Sidney, N. S. W.

### Missouri Election.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Aug. 2.

Incomplete returns of the County Election yesterday indicate the success by a large majority of the Republican candidates.

### Boston Book Trade Sale.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 2.

The book trade sale at auction commenced to-day in Chapman Hall. LEONARD & Co., of Boston, are the auctioneers, assisted by A. F. MERWIN, of New-York, and THOMAS S. BALL, of Philadelphia. The trade of the various cities is quite fully represented, and a mass of reading matter was to-day knocked down at prices considered satisfactory. The catalogue of books for sale covers about 400 octavo pages, embracing every variety of reading in the English language. Strangers attending the sale are invited to an excursion down the harbor on Friday afternoon. The sale will continue several days.

### Meeting of the State Teachers' Association.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Tuesday, Aug. 2.

The New-York State Teachers' Association met at 10 o'clock this morning in this place. The President, Prof. OLIVER AREY, of Buffalo, delivered a very effective introductory address. The attendance as yet is moderate, and the meeting without particular interest.

### Further from Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Aug. 1.

The steamship *Indianola* brought $17,500 in specie from Brazos.

Gen. GARCIAS had issued a proclamation at Matamoras, calling the Liberals to arms.

A conducta with $600,000 in specie was on its way to Matamoras.

### Excursion of the Washington Grays.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Aug. 2.

The Washington Grays, Company F, Eighth Regiment, from New-York, arrived on the Erie Road late last night. After a review by the Mayor, and a general parade to-day, they left, this evening, for Niagara Falls and the tour of Canada.

### Death of Horace Mann.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Aug. 2.

HORACE MANN, President of Antioch College, died at Yellow Springs at 4½ o'clock this afternoon.

### Non-Arrival of the Persia.

SANDY HOOK, Tuesday, Aug. 2.

There are yet no signs of the steamships *Persia* and *Kangaroo*. Wind South and light. Weather clear.

## OBITUARY.

### Death of the Rev. James W. Alexander.

The Rev. JAMES WADDELL ALEXANDER, D. D., pastor of the Presbyterian Church at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Nineteenth-street, in this City, died on Sunday, July 31, at the Virginia Springs, whither he had repaired for Summer recreation. Dr. ALEXANDER was 55 years of age, a native of Virginia, the eldest son of Dr. ARCHIBALD ALEXANDER, and one of four brothers who were all distinguished for literary abilities and theological learning. Born in Louisa County, Va., in 1804, Dr. ALEXANDER graduated at the College of New-Jersey in 1820, was appointed Tutor in that institution in 1824, and a year subsequently became pastor of a Presbyterian congregation in Charlotte County, Va. Resigning that position in 1828, he accepted the call of a church in Trenton, N. J., and in 1830 relinquished his new charge to become the editor of the *Presbyterian*, a weekly religious paper published in Philadelphia. Three years of editorial life ended in his final retirement from that field of labor. In the year 1833 he was elected to the Professorship of Rhetoric and Belles-Lettres in the College of New-Jersey, his *Alma Mater*, and for nearly eleven years discharged the duties of that office with scrupulous fidelity and enlightened judgment. In 1844 the Duane-street Presbyterian Church, in this City, called him to be its pastor, and he accepted. Five years afterward he again retired temporarily from pastoral life, to assume the chair of Ecclesiastical History and Church Government, in Princeton Theological Seminary, an office which he relinquished in 1851, to return to pastoral duties in this City. Entering in that year upon the ministerial charge of the Fifth avenue Church, he continued to fulfill its duties until his death.

The long period of thirty-five years of active labor was improved by Dr. ALEXANDER in the preparation of various writings, in addition to the duties which fell to him in the discharge of his ministerial and professorial functions. Among his published works are a volume of Sermons, entitled *Consolation, in Discourses on Select Topics, Addressed to the Suffering People of God, Thoughts on Family Worship*, a series of essays, *The American Mechanic and Workingman*, a biography of his father, Dr. ARCHIBALD ALEXANDER, and numerous contributions to periodical literature. For several years he was one of the principal contributors to the Princeton *Review*, was the author of some of the publications of the American Tract Society, and wrote for the *Literary World*, during the best days of that defunct periodical, under the signature of "Cæsariensis." Dr. ALEXANDER was personally extremely popular. His learning was extensive, particularly in doctrinal theology, and he was long regarded as one of the leading minds in the Old School branch of the Presbyterian Church. He made many friends, and few even of his theological opponents were his enemies.

The funeral services will take place at 4 o'clock this afternoon, at Princeton.

### Death of Horace Mann.

We learn by a telegram from Cincinnati that the Hon. HORACE MANN, formerly of Massachusetts, and, at the time of his death, President of Antioch College, in Ohio, died yesterday morning, at Yellow Springs, in Kentucky. Mr. MANN has occupied a very prominent position before the public, as a writer and lecturer on education, and as a politician. He was born in Franklin, Mass., on the 4th of May, 1796, and was consequently in his sixty-fourth year. He was educated at Brown University, and practiced law with great success in his native State until he accepted the post of Secretary of the Board of Education for Massachusetts, in which position he devoted himself with singular zeal to his duties. In 1836 he was elected to the Senate of Massachusetts from Boston, and on the death of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS he was elected as his successor in Congress, in 1848. In 1853 he accepted the post of President of Antioch College.

His reports while occupying the post of Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Education, twelve in number, gained him a distinguished reputation both in this country and in Europe. A part of one of his reports was published separately in 1843, under the title of *Report of an Educational Tour in Germany, Great Britain, &c.* It was republished in London, and has attained the rank of an authority in its class of works. He also published in 1850, in a small volume, *A Few Thoughts to Young Men*, which produced a rejoinder from Mr. CHARLES ASTOR BRISTED; and a companion volume entitled, *A Few Thoughts on the Powers and Duties of Woman.* In 1852 he published two lectures on "Intemperance."

Mr. MANN'S permanent place in the annals of American biography will be high among those who have devoted themselves to the task of leaving the world better than they found it. He had all the faults of a vigorous, passionate, emphatic character, and with those faults its virtues too. It is to him more than to any other single person that the primary school organization of the United States owes its best features; and to him that we are indebted most largely for the triumphant naturalization in America of the invaluable system of Normal Academies for the training of teachers. He was in truth, after a sort, the Apostle of skilled education on this side of the Atlantic. He possessed fine natural powers of oratory, and was not less impressive in the lecturer's desk by the simple energy of his eloquence, than convincing as an author by the masculine rhetoric of his ardent style.

DEATH OF THE MOTHER OF MARGARET FULLER.—Mrs. MARGARET FULLER, widow of the late Hon. TIMOTHY FULLER, and mother of MARGARET FULLER OSSOLI, and of the Rev. ARTHUR B. FULLER and R. F. FULLER, Esq., of this city, died at the residence of the latter, in Wayland, on Sunday, at the age of 70. She had survived her husband nearly a quarter of a century, and had adorned her long life with graces of character rarely equalled. A large circle of friends (says the Boston *Traveller*) feel that her loss can never be replaced, and that "they will never look upon her like again." She is thus described in an autobiographical fragment incorporated in the memoirs of her daughter, Madame OSSOLI:

> "She was one of those fair and flower-like natures, which sometimes spring up even beside the most dusty highways of life—a creature not to be shaped into a merely useful instrument, but bound by one law with the blue sky, the dew, and the frolic birds. Of all persons whom I have known, she had in her most of the angelic, of that spontaneous love for every living thing, for man and beast, and tree, which restores the golden age."

Mr. John B. Purroy, formerly Venezuelan Consul at this port, died at his residence in West Thirty-first-street on Sunday, July 31, at the age of 46. Mr. Purroy was a native of Venezuela, but had resided in New-York for a period of twenty years. He was an intimate friend of Gen. Paez, and during the General's Presidency of Venezuela, represented that Government as Consul here.

Mr. GEORGE RUNDELL, a venerable citizen of Philadelphia, died on the 1st August, at the age of 87. Mr. RUNDELL was a native of North Carolina, but went to Philadelphia at an early age and entered upon commercial life. He subsequently established himself in an American Commission business in Liverpool, but after a few years' absence, returned to Philadelphia, where he continued to reside until the time of his death.

The central dome of the Church of the Trinity, in the large monastery of Jellovodskii, at Makarew, in Russia, a short time since, suddenly fell in with a tremendous crash. Fortunately no one was in the building at the time. An enormous plated lustre, suspended from the centre, and which dates back so far as 1660, was broken to pieces, as were also the statues with which the church was ornamented. The violence of the commotion was such that the large iron gates at the front entrance were burst open. This building, which dates from 1658, had been richly ornamented by presents from the merchants frequenting the fair held at Makarew, before its removal to Nijnii-Novogorod in 1817.

A new line of telegraph has been opened between Chicago and Fort Wayne, and in connection with Pittsburgh.

## A CHAPTER OF SUICIDES.

### A New Epidemic—Twenty-six Cases of Suicide in a Fortnight.

The following cases of suicide have been reported, from different parts of the country, during the past fortnight. They number 26. Eleven were cases of death by hanging, 3 by drowning, 6 by poisoning, 5 by cutting the throat, and 1 by stabbing:

BY HANGING.

1. At Newark, N. J., a married woman named JULIA ERBICH, hung herself in an out-house. She was in her usual health, and on the previous evening went to market with her husband. When he woke at 5 o'clock next morning he missed his wife, went in search of her, and found her hanging by the neck. Cause—insanity. At the Coroner's inquest, Mrs. ERBICH'S brother testified that she had for years had an impression that she must either kill herself or some one else, and she frequently said that she was a double person, possessing both a good and evil spirit.

2. At West Amesbury, Mass., NICHOLAS HOYT, advanced in years. Cause—insanity.

3. At Barre, Mass., Mr. JOHN SMITH, a wealthy manufacturer, aged 64. Cause—mental aberration, the result of excessive anxiety about business affairs.

4. At Bolton, Conn., a wandering German, name unknown. When he appeared in the village, he begged for something to eat. He was supplied. When asked where he was going, he replied, "not much further; I have got about through traveling." He did not give his name but said he was a turner by trade. On the 3d instant, Mr. CARVER found him near the public highway, suspended by a rope from a small tree.

5. At Boston, ISAAC W. KIMBALL, a butcher, hung himself in his slaughter-house. He was 48 years of age, and leaves a widow and five children. For three or four days past, deceased, contrary to his usual custom, had left his watch at his house, and this morning he left his two pocket-books together with his watch. Pecuniary embarrassments is supposed to have been the cause of his committing the deed.

6. At Worcester, Mass., Mr. E. H. HEMMENWAY, President of the People's Mutual Insurance Company, a man of position and wealth. Some business reverses are supposed to have preyed upon his mind.

7. At Burlington, Iowa, a young lady, EMILY MCPHERRIN. She was in a desponding state of mind. Her sister had hung herself four years previously.

8. At Poughkeepsie, LEWIS HART. He was found hanging to a beam in the barn of Mr. JOHN L. MARSHALL, near the County House. On the examination, it was found that HART cut his throat with a razor, and then walked some ten rods to the barn, where he procured a rope, with which he hung himself. He was about forty five years of age, and of temperate habits. No cause is assigned for the act.

9. At Ingersoll, (Conn.,) a lad, sixteen years old, named HERRICK MCCARTHY, hung himself in his father's barn.

10. At Norridgewock, (Me.,) Mrs. JOANNA POWERS, an old lady seventy-one years of age, wife of the late Rev. FRANCIS POWERS committed suicide in the cellar of her residence, by suspending herself by the neck with a skein of yarn, from one of the sleepers of the house. She has for sometime been laboring under aberration of the mind.

11. At Baltimore, an unknown German, supposed to have been from New-York, hung himself to the limb of a tree. It appeared that he attempted suicide by shooting himself with a pistol, and shot away nearly one entire side of his face. The pistol was found under the tree. When the effort to destroy himself failed he climbed the tree and hung himself with a pocket handkerchief to a limb about twenty feet from the ground.

BY DROWNING.

12. At Milwaukee, a Prussian, ANDREW LUTZGEN, worth $5,000, willed his property to his wife, wrote her a letter attributing his death to domestic difficulties, and drowned himself in the Milwaukee River. The following is an extract from his letter to his wife: "Could I have bought your happiness with my life, I would have done it with pleasure; but you wouldn't understand me; but, on the contrary you tried everything in order to injure me. I did all I could to secure you an independent education. But you were always scolding me, and called me a night loafer, after you had blamed me every day so that I became deranged in my heart. And wherever I went out to seek some company, in order to enjoy myself a little, you would not trust me, and never believed me when I told you in what company I was. But if you had inquired, you would have found out that I was no drunkard and no loafer. Never in my life did I have a selfish plan. But still you thought I was selfishness itself. I loved your children as much as you did. I educated them so that everybody liked them. But I was afraid to punish them when actually they deserved punishment, because I did not want to displease you."

13. At Dedham, Mass., another very old woman, NANCY DAMON, aged 70, put an end to her life by drowning herself in a water hogshead in the cellar of her house. She had kept a store for thirty-five years, and made a sale of her stock last Spring, having for two or three years been of unsound mind.

14. At Cleveland, O., a Prussian, JACOB STEINES, aged 24. He had had a difficulty with his mistress. The evening before his death, he went to a drinking-place and took ten or twelve glasses of beer, and told two or three persons that he was going to kill the girl and then drown himself. He was last seen on River-street, about 12½. In a memorandum book was found the following message in German: "He who finds my body in the morning can tell where I am. I greet all my friends, greeting."

BY POISONING.

15. At San Francisco, by morphine, Dr. A. B. HILL, a graduate of a Philadelphia Medical School and a druggist in San Francisco. No cause assigned.

16. In Cincinnati, by cyanuret of potassium, a young married woman, MARY WOOD, wife of a daguerreotypist. She was unhappily addicted to alcoholic stimulants, and when under its influence would be violent and threaten self-destruction.

17. In Philadelphia, a boy, sixteen years old, named OSCAR BENDARE, took strychnine. A letter was found in his pocket, which stated that he was led to commit the act in consequence of the refusal of his father to send him to the country, and other trivial causes. His parents reside in the upper part of the city.

18. At East Cleveland, Ohio, by laudanum, HORACE A. OSBORN, forty years old, and a music teacher. He dressed himself in his usual clothes before committing this last earthly deed, and left several letters, in one of which he stated that he wished to be buried just as he was. He did not want any funeral, "for they were all humbugs." He wrote: "For God's sake do not let the newspaper harpies get hold of my death, for I want the impression to go abroad that I died a natural death." He wanted "Isaac to put him in the ground without any fuss." He stated in his letter that he died by his own hand, being tired of living.

19. At Buffalo, by laudanum, ISAAC JEWELL, proprietor of a liquor store. He was found lying calmly upon a mattrass, with both hands beneath his head, his body in an easy and unconstrained position. Upon a paper lying on the table were scrawled these words: "THOS. CLARK—*Dear Sir*: You will please settle my affairs, and oblige, yours truly, ISAAC JEWELL." Upon one side was written "Aged 40 years," and at the bottom, "Excuse—written in the dark. Good bye, dear wife, I have fulfilled my promise."

20. At Fisherville, Conn., by strychnine, Mrs. DARBY, wife of a farmer. This case was peculiar. The unfortunate woman coolly premeditated the deed, for she retired to her room, bathed herself, and arranged grave-clothes near her bed, before using the poison. Mrs. DARBY was about fifty years of age.

THROAT CUTTING.

21. At Waterbury, Conn., GEORGE WARNER cut his throat.

22. A telegraphic dispatch, dated Salem, Mass., says: Mr. JONATHAN KEMP, of Marblehead, while under the influence of ardent spirits, cut his throat this morning and died, aged 39 years.

23. At Dedham, Mass., CHARLES FARRINGTON, a farmer on East-street, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. He was about 50 years of age, in comfortable circumstances, and leaves a wife and several grown up children. He had twice been an inmate of an Insane Asylum—the last time about three years since. Within three or four weeks past he has been slightly indisposed.

24. At Cincinnati, a German, FREDERICK HOTOFF, chalked his will on a cellar door, cut his throat from ear to ear, and jumped into the river. The cause of the act is not known positively, but it is supposed to be attributable to a difficulty with a neighbor which occurred some time since, in which the latter accused HOTOFF of an improper intimacy with his wife. The charge appeared to trouble him very much, and he soon after commenced to drink to excess. The will left upon the cellar door furnished evidence that he was of sane mind when he committed the deed, and he went about it with a cool determination to accomplish his purpose. The deceased was about forty years of age. He leaves a wife and two children.

25. At Farmington, Mich., a young man named LUMAN BOTSFORD, son of a substantial farmer in that place, committed suicide by cutting his throat and making a dreadful gash upon his arm above the shoulder. He was twenty seven years of age, had been subject to attacks of insanity, and was once at the Utica Asylum. The deed was committed within a few rods of his father's house, but the body was not discovered until some twenty hours afterward.

BY STABBING.

26. At New-Orleans a German, named NEIGHBOR, committed suicide by thrusting a knife into his heart. It is said that his wife died about ten months ago, and although he appeared to grieve for a long time, he lately took home a woman of dissolute habits from one of the dens of Gallatin street. The pangs of conscience must have smitten a superstitious mind, for he appears to have imagined that the ghost of his deceased wife came to his bedside every night for the last week, until at length he determined to kill himself, thinking thereby to fly to the arms of her who appeared to him from the spirit land. The blow was aimed so well and driven with such a resolute hand, death must have been instantaneous.

INHUMAN CRUELTY TO TWO KENTUCKY SLAVES.—The Louisville *Journal* publishes the following letter from Princeton, Ky., dated July 21: "One of the most atrocious and inhuman acts of cruelty was committed in this county on Sunday last that was ever perpetrated in civilized society. Some time since there was an assassination committed about ten miles north of this place, supposed to have been done by a slave of JESSE WILLIAMS at the instigation of said WILLIAMS, although in the examining Court the fact was not fully proved. Two other slaves of WILLIAMS' said that the accused slave did commit the murder and that at the instigation of JESSE WILLIAMS, and that they would report the matter to the friends of the deceased, whereupon JESSE WILLIAMS and his son JAMES arrested the two boys, took them to a newly-coltered field, bound their legs together, hitched them by a singletree to a mule, and dragged them for several hours over the field, and then left them lifeless; but afterwards recovering, one of them wandered off two or three miles, and was found this morning by some citizens of this place, much mangled and bruised. It was thought that he would not have arisen unless by assistance. His recovery is thought doubtful. The other boy has not been found, and is supposed to be dead. The people are much agitated upon the matter, and there is every symptom of a furious mob, as the people are thoroughly convinced of the inefficiency of the law to reach the family. Within the last ten years they have been prosecuted for every crime and misdemeanor from murder to hog-stealing. It is to be desired that the people will give the law another chance to vindicate herself."

REVIVAL OF THE WHALING BUSINESS.—The New Bedford *Standard* is happy to observe an improvement in business. There are now sixty five whaling vessels in that port and in Fairhaven, of which about thirty are fitting. Of the above, four or five ships are nearly ready for sea. Since Jan. 1, twenty-six whalers have sailed from New-Bedford and Fairhaven, and sixty-eight have arrived.

Mrs. Bilansky, a murderess, convicted of the murder of her husband, escaped from the jail at St. Paul (Min.) on Monday night, July 25. Some of the St Paul papers charge that her escape was due to the criminal carelessness, if not still more criminal corruption on the part of the jailor. Sheriff Caldwell offers a reward of $500 for her arrest. Mrs. Bilansky is thus described by the Sheriff of Ramsey County: She is about 35 years of age, tall in stature, long featured, sharp visage, teeth a little projected—the two front teeth in the upper jaw—is very talkable, uses good language, voice rather masculine, grey eyes, light hair, Roman nose.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S MEDICINES—FALSE PREDICTIONS AND MEDICAL MEN.—The ignorance and false assumptions of physicians are daily becoming a by-word of reproach to the Profession. The recent case of VIRGINIA STUART glaringly demonstrates their superficial knowledge of science. HOLLOWAY'S medicines perform what they profess, and profess what they perform.

[Advertisement.]

A SEWING MACHINE, better adapted to the wants of families than any other which has ever been offered to the public, is now sold for $30. Persons desirous of satisfying themselves that this statement is true, may do so by calling at my sales rooms, No. 504 Broadway, and examining the newly-invented WILLCOX & GIBBS MACHINE. JAMES WILLCOX.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY

Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.

Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER FOR THE WATER-CLOSET.—All druggists sell it; and everybody buys it. Depôts No. 41 Ann-street and No. 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

## MONETARY AFFAIRS.

**For Markets see Third Page.**

### Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 2.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1,000 | Tennessee 6s, '90 | 86⅛ |
| 15,000 | do | 86⅞ |
| 3,000 | do | 87 |
| 8,000 | Missouri St. 6s | 83 |
| 8,000 | do | 82⅞ |
| 10,000 | do b60 | 83 |
| 2,000 | E. R. 1st Mt Bs | 82 |
| 5,000 | E. R. 2d M B Ex | 72 |
| 1,000 | E. R. 3d M.B '83 | 58½ |
| 1,000 | Erie R 4th m bds. | 37 |
| 1,000 | Hud Riv 3d m | 74 |
| 1,000 | do | 73¾ |
| 7,000 | Mich So.2d-m.bds | 47 |
| 10 | Union Bank | 101 |
| 10 | Metropolitan Bank | 109 |
| 100 | Pac. M S. Company | 73 |
| 60 | do | 72½ |
| 100 | do b30 | 72⅞ |
| 50 | do b30 | 72½ |
| 50 | do c | 72½ |
| 5 | Del & Hud Cl Co | 89½ |
| 100 | Hudson Riv. R. b60 | 32½ |
| 50 | do | 32¾ |
| 25 | Cumb Coal Pfd | 13½ |
| 400 | N. Y. Central R. | 74⅛ |
| 100 | do bnwk | 74⅛ |
| 150 | do b60 | 74¼ |
| 500 | do s3 p&c | 74 |
| 150 | do b60 | 74⅛ |
| 100 | do s10 | 74 |
| 200 | do s10 t &c. | 73¾ |
| 100 | do bs aft opg | 73¾ |
| 175 | do s30 | 73¾ |
| 100 | do | 73⅞ |
| 25 | do s30 | 73⅝ |
| 50 | do opg | 73⅝ |
| 150 | Galena & Chic. R. | 64½ |
| 100 | do b30 | 64½ |
| 200 | do b60 | 64⅛ |
| 200 | do | 64 |
| 50 | do | 63⅞ |
| 50 | Erie Railroad | 7⅛ |
| 100 | do b30 | 7⅛ |
| 100 | do | 7 |
| 50 | do s60 | 6¾ |
| 100 | do b30 | 7 |
| 200 | do | 6¾ |
| 100 | do s60 | 6½ |
| 200 | do | 6⅝ |
| 100 | do | 6½ |
| 600 | Reading R. s30 | 44¾ |
| 100 | do b10 | 44⅞ |
| 200 | do b60 | 44⅞ |
| 100 | Mich Central R. | 41¾ |
| 100 | do b60 | 41¾ |
| 150 | do s30 | 41½ |
| 50 | do | 41⅝ |
| 50 | do | 41½ |
| 50 | do b30 | 41½ |
| 100 | Harlem R Pref. | 35 |
| 50 | M. S. & N I. g.s.s t w | 21 |
| 100 | do c | 21 |
| 200 | do s10 | 21 |
| 100 | do s3 | 21 |
| 100 | Panama R. s10 | 115 |
| 20 | do | 115¼ |
| 50 | Illinois Central R. | 66 |
| 50 | do | 65⅞ |
| 100 | do b60 | 66 |
| 100 | do c | 65¾ |
| 100 | do b60 | 65¾ |
| 50 | do c | 65½ |
| 5 | Clev., Col & Cin R. | 93½ |
| 100 | Clev. & Tol R. s10 | 23½ |
| 100 | do s30 | 23½ |
| 150 | do | 23½ |
| 100 | Chic. & Rock Is. R. | 61½ |
| 100 | do bnwk | 61⅛ |
| 363 | do | 61¼ |
| 200 | do b60 | 61⅜ |
| 100 | do s15 | 61⅛ |
| 20 | do | 61 |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 10,000 | Missouri State 6s | 82¾ |
| 10,000 | do | 82⅝ |
| 13,000 | do | 82⅜ |
| 5,000 | do s15 | 82¼ |
| 3,000 | Tennessee 6s, '90 | 86⅞ |
| 2,000 | Louisiana State 6s | 90 |
| 21 | Reading Railroad | 44 |
| 100 | do | 44⅜ |
| 1000 | Ill. F.eel'd Bonds | 93 |
| 350 | N.Y. Cen. R. p. & c. | 73⅜ |
| 300 | do p. & c. | 73⅜ |
| 100 | do opg. | 73⅜ |
| 10 | Erie Railroad | 7 |
| 350 | Mich. Cen. R. b60 | 41½ |
| 100 | do | 41⅜ |
| 100 | do s30 | 41 |
| 550 | M. So & N. I. g s. | 20¾ |
| 100 | Panama R. b30 | 115 |
| 500 | Ill. Cen Rail'd b60 | 65½ |
| 100 | do | 65½ |
| 100 | do | 66 |
| 100 | Gal. & Chi R. s7 | 63⅝ |
| 200 | Chi. & R. I. R. b60 | 61¼ |

TUESDAY, Aug. 2—P. M.

The tone of the Stock Market to-day is completely reversed, as compared with the firmness of yesterday. The decline on the Share list is about ¾ ₱ cent. all round, the exception being Pacific Mail shares, which further advanced to 72½@72⅝ ₱ cent. In New-York Central there was much more business than yesterday, the dealings being actively resumed by certificate, the same as though the transfers were not closed. The transactions are over 3,000 shares, opening 74⅛ and leaving off 73⅜ ₱ cent. There was quite a variety of contract sales, as well as cash sales, deliverable by certificate and power. Yesterday the bids for this stock drew out but 75 shares at the Board, the price closing 74⅛@74¼. In the Western stocks, Illinois Central continued in request through most of the day, but the price receded to 65 at the close. Both Michigan stocks were weaker, and the buoyancy noticed in Galena on Monday was almost wholly lost. The sellers for the fall were also disposed to put out contracts in Reading, and the price fell off to 44½. The same feeling obtained in Erie, and some considerable sales were made from 7⅛ down to 6½, the last figure bid at the close. In State Stocks there was quite a disposition to sell Missouris, which finally fell off to 82¼ ₱ cent., seller 10 to 15 days, and 82⅜ cash, while Tennessees were again on the recovery and brought 86⅞@87 ₱ cent. The Erie mortgages were steady. Panama ½@¾ ₱ cent. lower. The following closing bids compare with Monday, and show the general run of the decline:

| | Tues. | Mon. | | Tues. | Mon. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Virginias | 93¾ | 93¾ | Mich. Central | 41¼ | 42 |
| Tennessees | 86⅞ | 86¾ | M. Guaranteed | 20½ | 21½ |
| Missouris | 82⅜ | 83 | Panama | 114¾ | 115¼ |
| Central | 73⅜ | 74⅛ | Pacific | 72¼ | 72 |
| Hudson | 32½ | 33 | Illinois Cent. | 65 | 65¾ |
| Harlem Pref. | 34½ | 35½ | Galena | 63⅝ | 64½ |
| Reading | 44⅜ | 45¼ | Rock Island | 61 | 61¼ |
| Ill. C. Bonds | 84½ | 84¾ | Toledo | 23¼ | 24 |
| Erie | 6½ | 7⅛ | | | |

The general market left off heavy; the speculative sellers changing position, in point of spirit, with the buyers of yesterday.

In Money affairs the Banks, for the first time in six or eight months—or, as some of the Bill Brokers would, perhaps, say, the first time since the Spring of 1858—have resumed the control of the market, and are making their own terms, inside the legal rule, both as to the rate and date of the paper discounted. And it is observed with satisfaction that they are very generally disposed to confine their movement within 60 days, thereby placing their respective positions in complete command, under any probable state of things in the Foreign Exchanges, through the present and succeeding months. The consequence is, that most of the 4@6 months' bills, upon which the cash is to be realized, go into the Street, where, however, the offering is by no means pressing. The sales to-day of very prime indorsed lists, due in October, are at 7 ₱ cent., and for November and December 7½@8 ₱ cent. Fair names rate less favorably by 1@2 ₱ cent. Another effect of the change of Bank policy, in connection with the Peace in Europe, and the cheaper terms for Money on the other side, is a gradual weakening in the rates of Exchange; than which nothing could be more desirable until the Cotton and other crops come forward. Bank bills on London have been done to-day at 110⅛ at 60 days' sight, and 110½ at 3 days sight, and nearly all the leading Bankers are down to 110½ ₱ cent. On Paris, f.5.13¾ at 60 days, and f.5.11¼ at 30 days' sight. The engagements of Bullion for the *Africa* to-morrow are thus far $450,000.

The Commission Stock Brokers are likely to employ their means and credit to somewhat improved advantage, by relending Money or making time contracts in Stocks, buyer's option, at a profit on the rates at which they borrow themselves, or have deposits left with them on call. As borrowers they get Money to-day mostly at 6 ₱ cent., the exceptions below this figure being on State and Federal security, where the lender confines himself to this class of collateral.

The Customs to-day are $135,000; the Mint receipts into the Sub-Treasury, $69,000; disbursements, $112,000; balance this afternoon, $4,969,287. The condition of the balance this week is not likely to change materially either way, as the Customs from several steamer cargoes just in or due to-morrow, and some further sales of Treasury Bills promise to equal the disbursements.

A new firm of Money and Stock Brokers, KERR, BADGER & Co., have opened an office at No. 11 Wall-street. See card in another column.

The *Evening Post* says of a new Land Company, forming in London, for operations in Illinois:

> "We notice that steps are in progress for the organization of a land company in London, with a capital of £500,000 sterling, to be devoted to the purchase and settlement of lands in Illinois. The Prairie Land and Emigration Company state that a conditional purchase has been made of 250 000 acres of prairie land from the Illinois Central Railroad Company, 'that when the sale is completed the Company will not be in any way connected with the Illinois Central Railroad or its affairs, but will hold the land by a direct tenure in freehold.' The object of the Company will be:
>
> *First*—To take advantage of the present low price of land, by acquiring this extensive tract on unusually favorable terms.
>
> *Second*—To bring every year under cultivation a certain proportion of the land, and at the same time gradually to accumulate a valuable sheep stock.
>
> *Third*—To assist and encourage emigration.
>
> *Fourth*—To give shareholders the power at any time of acquiring land from the company, by receiving payment for the land in shares at par.
>
> The prospectus of the company sets forth that past experience in Illinois has shown that every time the population doubles, the ratio of land quadruples. In the ten years from 1845 to 1855, the population of the State doubled, but the more accessible points have increased in a much greater ratio.
>
> The scheme is said to be similar to that of the Canada Land Company, which was started in London some years since, and which has successfully established a large population upon its lands, and proved an extremely profitable operation to its shareholders.

The following is a correct list of the Export of specie from this port, for the week ending last Saturday, about one third being in Mexican silver and other foreign coin:

| | |
|---|---|
| Str. *Great Britain*, Liverpool, Am. gold coin. | $300,000 |
| Bark *Zephyr*, Malaga, specie | 14,892 |
| Str. *T. B. Watson*, Laguayra, Am. gold coin. | 5,100 |
| Str. *Ariel*, Havre, gold bars | 330,000 |
| Str. *Ariel*, Havre, Mexican silver | 340,600 |
| Str. *Ariel*, Havre, silver bullion | 18,464 |
| Str. *Borussia*, Hamburg, Am. silver dollars. | 100,000 |
| Str. *Borussia*, Hamburg, Mex. silver dollars. | 23,400 |
| Str. *Borussia*, Hamburg, German silver | 1,400 |
| Str. *Borussia*, Hamburg, Am. gold coin | 3,000 |
| Str. *City of Washington*, Liverpool, American gold coin | 650,000 |
| Str. *City of Washington*, Liverpool, g'd bars. | 250,000 |
| Str. *City of Washington*, Liverpool, 5f. pieces | 4,090 |
| Str. *City of Washington*, Liverpool, Mex. d's | 100,000 |
| Str. *City of Washington*, Liverpool, sov'gns. | 14,000 |
| Str. *City of Washington*, Liverpool, Cal. g'd | 181,000 |
| Total | $2,344,040 |

The following are the Currency, Land Warrant and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking office of Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS:

| | |
|---|---|
| U. S. Treasury Notes, 5½ ₱ cent | Par. |
| | Per cent. premium. |
| U. S. Treasury Notes, 5¾ ₱ cent | ⅛@ — |
| U. S. Treasury Notes, 6 ₱ cent | ⅜@ ½ |
| | Per cent. discount. |
| New-York State Currency | —@ ¼ |
| New-England and New-Jersey | —@ ½ |
| Philadelphia and Baltimore | —@ ½ |
| Interior Pennsylvania | ⅜@ ¾ |
| Interior Maryland | —@ ½ |
| Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana | ⅞@1 |
| South Carolina and Georgia | ⅞@1 |
| North Carolina and Virginia | —@ ¾ |
| Illinois and Wisconsin | 2¾@3 |
| Michigan | ⅞@1 |
| Tennessee | ⅞@1 |
| Free Indiana | 1½@1¾ |
| Louisiana | —@1¼ |
| Canada | —@ ½ |

LAND WARRANTS.

| | Buying. | Selling. |
|---|---|---|
| 40 acre warrants per acre | 100 | 110 |
| 80 acre warrants per acre | 89 | 93 |
| 120 acre warrants per acre | 80 | 84 |
| 160 acre warrants per acre | 90 | 95 |

DRAFTS AND CHECKS.

| | Buying. |
|---|---|
| Drafts and Checks on Philadelphia | 1-5 dis. |
| Drafts and Checks on Baltimore | 1-5 dis. |
| Drafts and Checks on Boston | 1-5 dis. |
| Drafts and Checks on Cincinnati | ⅞ dis. |
| Drafts and Checks on Chicago | 3 dis. |
| Drafts and Checks on St. Louis | ⅞ dis. |
| Drafts and Checks on Detroit | ⅞ dis. |
| Drafts and Checks on New-Orleans | 1¼ dis. |
| Bank of England Notes ₱ £ | $4 87 |
| Bank of France Notes ₱ Franc | 18c. |
| U. S. Post-office Scrip | 8@14 ₱ cent. dis. |

(The medium sizes are most in demand.)

SPECIE.

| *Silver.* | Buying. | | Buying. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mexican Dollars | 1 06@ — | Spanish Qrs. each | 23@ — |
| Spanish Dollars | 1 08@ — | Spanish 1-8 & 1-16 per oz | 1 25@ — |
| Five franc pieces | 97½@— | *Gold.* | |
| French Crowns | 1 10@ — | Sovereigns | 4 86@4 88 |
| German Crowns | 1 08@ — | Twenty Francs | 3 86@ — |
| Prussian Thalers | 71@ — | Ten Thaler pieces | 7 86@ — |
| Guilders | 40@ — | Ten Guilder pcs. | 3 98@ — |
| English Silver | 4 80@ — | Spanish Dbl'ns | 16 20@16 30 |
| Species | 1 08@ — | Patriot Dbl'ns | 15 50@15 60 |
| Old Am. Half Dols. | 1 04@ — | Gold, Am. Old | 6c. prem. |
| Old Am. Qr. Dols. | 1 02@ — | | |

The following is a statement of the receipts of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad for July, 1859:

| | |
|---|---|
| For passengers | $100,319 94 |
| For Freight | 12,250 00 |
| Total | $112,569 94 |
| Less due other Roads | 32,341 51 |
| Total | $80,228 43 |
| Do. for July, 1858 | 63,972 68 |
| Increase | $16,255 75 |

### Trade in France.

*From the Paris Letters to London Times.*

The period which has elapsed since the announcement of peace, brief as it is, is yet marked by certain signs of commercial improvement. It is true that great numbers, though grateful that the war is over, are far from being satisfied with the results of it. It was, of course, fully expected that all Italy to the Adriatic would be wrested from Austrian domination, and a treaty of commerce concluded with the head of the new Kingdom which would open the ports in the Adriatic to French manufactures. Nevertheless, the moral effect is considerable. Merchants and manufacturers have not forgotten the prosperity of the year 1856, after the conclusion of peace with Russia. The situation of France, in a mercantile point of view, is now better than at that period. Many districts of France were then desolated by inundations, and the crops were deficient in quality and quantity. A large exportation of gold took place at the same time. Far from being at the present moment menaced with an inundation, there is a scarcity of water, and it is estimated that the harvest will be more than sufficient for the wants of the country. In 1856 peace alone gave an extraordinary impulse to commercial operations; this year we have the two-fold advantage of peace and an abundant harvest.

Besides the purchase made by the agricultural population under such circumstances, France is enabled to export a large quantity of corn and wine, by which the capital of the country is increased. It is, moreover, expected that Lombardy will have to buy corn in France in consequence of the injury to the crops by the passage of hostile armies. On the other hand, the deficiency in the silk crop will require the exportation of a considerable amount of gold and silver to pay for a supply from foreign countries. A letter from Lyons on this subject says:

> "The accounts from the silk-growing districts announce no change in the price of cocoons. The manufacturers of this place have not received any fresh orders for silk goods, but all hands are employed in executing the orders not yet completed."

Accounts received from the department of the Herault, one of the best wine producing districts in France, state that the ravages caused in the vineyards by the *oïdium* are not so disastrous as the injury caused by the *rougeol*, a malady produced by the excessively hot weather. The grapes become actually scorched by the intense heat of the sun. The vine-dressers are not surprised that it should be so, for they observe that for some days back it was not air they breathed, but fire. Many proprietors of vineyards have abandoned the use of sulphur, fearing that in consequence of the heat of the sun the grapes might become completely burnt. It is not, however, generally believed that these complaints are serious. Last year parties interested in raising the price of wine, and who wished to empty their cellars previous to the vintage, invented stories of hailstorms which never occurred in order to effect their object. Wines of the last vintage are in good demand at the market of Bercy, with a slight rise. At Pezenas the wine called Mountain is quoted at from 120f. to 150f. the 700 litres, without the cask. The price of brandy is maintained in Paris at 89f. for beetroot spirit, and Languedock 105f.

### Real Estate....TUESDAY, Aug. 2.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—A brown-stone house and lot, north side Fiftieth-street, 559 feet 2 inches west of Eighth avenue, 19 feet 2 inches by 100 feet 5 inches. Bought by H. E. DAVIES, plaintiff, for $6,000.

Property on the south side of Twenty-Ninth-street, 80 feet east of Lexington-avenue, 20 feet by 98 feet 9 inches. Bought by JOHN F. BRODBRICK, for $3,200, over a first mortgage of $6,000—say $9 200.

Messrs. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL have sold two lots on the north side of One-Hundred-and-Twenty-Ninth-street, 335 feet west of Seventh-avenue, together with two in the rear, south side of One-Hundred-and-Thirtieth-street, for $2,200—say $650 each for the One-Hundred-and-Twenty-Ninth-street lots, and $450 each for the One-Hundred-and-Thirtieth-street lots.

Also, a piece of land, north side of Fifty-Fourth-street, 59 feet east of Sixth avenue, 36 feet front and rear by 75 feet in depth, for $4,000.

### Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Aug. 2—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady, with a good demand for the interior trade; sales 1,000 bbls., at $5 for red Illinois Wheat, $5 50 for red Ohio and Indiana, and $6 for white Western and Canadian. WHEAT better, with a fair demand; sales 7 700 bushels good Milwaukee Club at 80c.; 3,500 bushels red Winter Illinois at something over $1. CORN quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS nominally 23c.@24c. on Flour, 6½c. on Wheat, 6c. on Corn, to New-York. No receipts of FLOUR or GRAIN by Lake. *Canal Exports*—17,400 bushels Corn.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Aug. 2—6 P. M.

FLOUR very quiet and prices unchanged. WHEAT dull, and the only sales reported are 1,200 bushels old white Canada at $1 25; and a small sale of white choice Kentucky, for milling, at a figure above the market price. CORN more active at a concession on the part of holders; sales 16,000 bushels Western mixed at 75c., afloat; and a small parcel round yellow at 78c.@80c.; at the close not more than 78c. could be realized. OATS dull; sales about 14 000 bushels at 36c. for Canada East, weight; some choice Canada West brought 40c., in store, weight. WHISKY quiet at 25½c.; sales 150 bbls.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Aug. 2.

FLOUR firmer and active; sales 1,700 bbls. at $4 50@$5 for extra Illinois; $5@$5 25 for good to choice extra Wisconsin; $5 25@$5 50 for do. extra Michigan, Indiana and Ohio; $5 75@$6 25 for double extra. WHEAT scarce and firmer; sales 1 000 bushels amber Ohio $1 25; 1 300 bushels good white Kentucky, to arrive, at $1 40. Under the influence of light receipts, CORN advanced since noon 1c; sales 14 000 bushels sound Illinois, at 66c. OATS steady; sales 20 000 bushels Western, afloat and from store, at 36c. RYE—sales 1,000 bushels, to arrive, at 65c. BARLEY dull. WHISKY—sales 150 bbls. at 24c. *Canal Freights*—steady. *Lake Imports*—4 000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 16 000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats. *Exports*—1,000 bushels Flour, 4,000 bushels Corn.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Aug. 2.

COTTON very dull, quotations nominal, at 11¼c. for Middling; sales of three days, 40 bales; receipts the same time, 130 bales, against 1 500 bales for the corresponding time last year. FLOUR quiet, at $6 75. Sterling Exchange 109¼@110. Drafts on New-York, 60 days', 1½ ₱ cent. discount, and at sight, ¼ ₱ cent. premium.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Aug. 2.

FLOUR generally unchanged, at $4 90@$5 for superfine. WHISKY—24c. PROVISIONS generally unchanged in prices, but nothing doing.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 2.

FLOUR dull; sales of 1,000 bbls. at $5 50 for superfine. WHEAT dull; sales of 2 500 bush. red, $1 20@$1 25; white, $1 30@$1 33. CORN dull; yellow, 79c.@80c. WHISKY dull, at 26c.@28c.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Aug. 2.

FLOUR buoyant, and advancing. WHEAT firm; sales, 10 000 bush. CORN very dull, and declined 2c.@3c; White and Yellow both selling at 75c.@76c. PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY steady.

### Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 2.

Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania State Fives, 90¼; Reading Railroad, 22¼; Morris Canal, 52½; Long Island Railroad, 10¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38¾.

### Movements of Ocean Steamers.

| Name. | Date. | Leave. | For. |
|---|---|---|---|
| FOR EUROPE. | | | |
| Africa | Aug. 3 | New-York | Liverpool |
| New-York | Aug. 6 | New-York | Southa'n |
| North Briton | Aug. 6 | Quebec | Liverpool |
| Europa | Aug. 10 | Boston | Liverpool |
| Kangaroo | Aug. 13 | New-York | Liverpool |
| Anglo-Saxon | Aug. 13 | Quebec | Liverpool |
| Ocean Queen | Aug. 13 | New-York | Southa'n |
| Hammonia | Aug. 15 | New-York | Southa'n |
| John Bell | Aug. 16 | Quebec | Glasgow |
| Persia | Aug. 17 | New-York | Liverpool |
| FROM EUROPE. | | | |
| Kangaroo | July 20 | Liverpool | New-York |
| Persia | July 23 | Liverpool | New-York |
| Glasgow | July 27 | Glasgow | New-York |
| Nova Scotian | July 27 | Liverpool | Quebec |
| Arabia | July 30 | Liverpool | Boston |
| City of Baltimore | Aug. 3 | Liverpool | New-York |
| Vanderbilt | Aug. 3 | Southampt'n | New-York |
| North American | Aug. 3 | Liverpool | Quebec |
| Saxonia | Aug. 4 | Southampt'n | New-York |
| FOR THE PACIFIC COAST. | | | |
| Moses Taylor | Aug. 5 | New-York | Aspinwall |
| Northern Light | Aug. 5 | New-York | Aspinwall |
| FOR CUBA. | | | |
| Quaker City | Aug. 20 | New-York | Havana. |

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 58 | Sun sets.... 7 14 | Moon sets.... 9 41

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10 41—Gov. Island 11 30 | Hell Gate... 12 52

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Aug. 2.

### Cleared.

Steamships Empire City, Griffin, Havana, M. O. Roberts; Africa, Shannon, Liverpool, E. Cunard.

Steamers Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Thos. Swann, Ramsay, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships National, Long, Schediac, Crocker, Wood & Co.; Live Yankee, Thorndike, Shanghae, Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Bark Champion, Mayo, Richmond, Thomas & Cornell.

Brigs Rush, Hooker, Arroyo, Koff & Perruhn; Nerio, Feb, (Br.,) Chipo, Bordeaux, Boyd & Hincken; Ida B. Rogers, Harris, Malaga and San Francisco, Fox & Seefield; Chimera, (Br.,) Short, St. John, G. F. Bulley.

Schooners Gazelle, Rogers, Ragged Island, ——; A. J. De Kalb, Tucker, Wilmington, J. Smith; Prowess, Hawkins, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; Manchester, Pierson, Richmond, C. H. Pierson; M. Sewall, Loud, Bangor, R. P. Buck & Co.; J. B. Bleecker, Edwards, Philadelphia, Jas Hand.

Sloop Pointer, Gardner, Providence, master.

### Arrived.

Steamship Augusta, Woodhull, Savannah 65 hours, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill & Son. Sunday, at 12:30 A. M., 40 miles N. E. from Cape Romain, exchanged signals with steamship Montgomery; at 7 P. M., S. from Cape Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamship State of Georgia; 8:45 P. M., Hatteras light bearing W., exchanged signals with steamship Nashville; 11:15 P. M., exchanged signals with steamship Florida—all bound S.

Steamship James Adger, Adams, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamer Boston, Sellew, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Osprey, Kenney, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Osceola, Smith, New-London, with mdse. to E. H. Rockwell.

Ship Joseph Fish, (of Thomaston,) Young, Liverpool 42 ds., with mdse. to Nesmith & Sons.

Ship Cultivator, Russell, Liverpool June 22, with mdse and 227 passengers to Williams & Guion. July 31, off Nantucket, saw ship Joseph Fish, from Liverpool for New-York. Experienced continual light winds, with much rain and dense fog.

Bark Fidelia H. Fanning, (of Bangor,) Harding, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Bark Betsena (of Boston,) Phinney, Trieste May 15, and Gibraltar June 24, with mdse to O. M. Pellitz—vessel to Crosby, Crocker & Co.

Bark Orchilla, (of Searsport,) Devereux, Cumberland Harbor, Cuba, 16 ds., sugar to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Bark Hannah Secor, Chase, Matanzas July [illegible], with sugar to Foster & Forrest. Is anchored at the lower Quarantine.

Brig Iza Williams, Sagua la Grande July [illegible], with sugar and molasses to R. P. Buck & Co. July [illegible], lat. [illegible], lon. 79 50, spoke brig Wm C Clark, of Waldoboro, 4 ds. from Havana for Boston, with most of the crew sick and unable to do duty; wanted to obtain one or two men to help get her into the nearest port, but none of the crew on board the Iza would consent, they fearing sickness. The captain of the brig said he was afraid he would have to abandon her. Capt Williams advised him to try and get to St. Mary's River, that being the nearest available port, which he said he would do.

Brig Iddo, (Br., of Dundee,) Small, Menton, Italy, [illegible] ds., with lemons to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.

Brig G. T. Ward, Briggs, St. Mark's 17 ds., with cotton, &c., to Brodie & Pettes.

Brig Cuba, (of Millbridge,) Sawyer, Port Spain, Trinidad 17 ds., with sugar to Maitland, Phelps & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Union, (Br.,) Smith, Hantsport, via New-London 4 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Brig Ceylon, (Br.,) Crowell, Windsor 10 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Genoa, (of Belfast,) Robbins, Alexandria 10 ds., with coal, bound to Bridgeport.

Schr. Isabella, Faulkner, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Cabot, Hamilton, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Southport, Gladding, New-Haven 2 ds., with mdse. to master.

Schr. H. S. Barnes, Raymond, Gloucester, with [illegible] to master.

Schr. Fe, (Port.,) De Campos, St. Ubes 38 ds., with cork and salt to L. E. Amsinck.

Schr. Wm H. Clear, (Br.,) Kelly, Eleuthera [illegible] ds., with fruit to Miller & Luther. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Louisa, Hallock, Montego Bay, Jam., [illegible] ds., with rum, logwood, coffee, &c., to Post & Small. Left no Am. vessels. 18th inst., Edward T. Floyd, seaman, of Port Jefferson, died.

Schr. J. M. Lane, Servey, Gloucester 3 ds., with [illegible] to master.

Schr. Julia & Martha, Toothacker, Calais [illegible] ds., with lath to Smith & Boynton.

Schr Sarah Jane, Brotherton, Port Ewen, with coal for Providence.

Schr. J. P. Johnson, Huntley, Machias 8 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Georgiana, (Br.,) Bradford, St [illegible] N. B., 11 ds., with lath to J. Boardman & Co.

Schr. Mary L. Hall, Lawrence, Portland, [illegible] for Albany.

Schr. Cornelia, Russell, New-Bedford 3 [illegible]

Schr. V. Barkelew, Hull, Newport 3 ds., [illegible]

Schr. Snow Drift, Low, Boston, [illegible]

Schr. Robert Smith, Wilcox, Portland [illegible]

Schr. Eldorado, ——, Machias 7 ds. [illegible]

Schr. Caroline, Chick, Providence [illegible]

Schr. Sarah, Dill, Gloucester 3 ds., [illegible]

Schr. J. L. White, Ketcham, Stonington [illegible]

Schr. B. Parshall, Crowell, Harwich [illegible]

Schr. B. Standard, Dower, Gloucester [illegible]

Schr. Snow Drift, Snow, Boston, [illegible]

Schr. H. Martin, Sleight, Baltimore [illegible]

Schr. G. B. Bentley, Collins, Baltimore [illegible]

Schr. E. H. Parker, Parker, Virginia [illegible]

Schr. Maria Jane, Tilton, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. G. H. Hoyt, Kramer, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Georgiana, Sweet, Boston 3 ds., mdse. to master.

Schr. P. Simmons, Godfrey, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Copia, Bearse, Boston 3 ds., mdse to master.

Schr. Huntress, Roberts, Calais 7 ds., with lumber.

Schr. Saml. Nash, Parker, St George 10 ds., lumber.

Schr. Doretta Kahn, Minor, Portland 2 ds., with stone.

Schr. Celestia, Cole, Portland 2 ds., with stone.

Sloop Pettiquamscutt, Shaw, Rondout, with coal, for Narragansett.

Sloop Oregon, Rhodes, Providence, with mdse.

WIND—During the day, S.; sunset, do., with fog outside.

### Sailed.

Steamship Empire City, for Havana and New-Orleans; Ships Mary McNear, for Acapulco; Mary Robinson, for San Francisco. Bark Golden Age, for Galveston. Brigs Tour Malakoff, for St. Pierre; La Bacaize, do.

### By Telegraph.

SANDY HOOK, Aug. 2, sunset. Dense fog. No vessels can be seen from this station. Ship Mary Robinson, for San Francisco, cleared the bar at 12 M. Wind S. S. E., moderate.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1—Arr. brig America, Calais; schr. Wonder, Cardenas. The latter reports left bark Jubilee, wtg.; P. Pendleton, for New-York; D. Lapsley, and Marcia, for Boston, disg.; brigs J. Pierce, Model, Grenada, Tavernier, Demerara, T. Achorn; schrs. Central America, Orrington, wtg.; J. Parks, for Boston. Brig Billow, from St. John, N. B., with lath, went ashore at Tinicum, Saturday night, and has not yet been got off.

BOSTON, Aug. 1—Arr. barks Revolution, Webb, Palermo; General Cobb, Haskell, do.; schr Flying Fish, [illegible]; Pruss. bark [illegible]; Br. brig Europa, McDougal, Leghorn; Pruss. bark Augusta and Jennette, Schwardtfeager, Shields.

BOSTON, Aug. 2—Arr. steamer Wm Jenkins, Hallett, Baltimore; ships Helvetia, (Norw.,) Isaacsen, Gottenburg; bark B. Burgess, Snow, Cienfuegos; steamer F. Sprague, Matthews, Philadelphia.

HAMPTON ROADS, Aug. 1—The schr. J. B. James, of Fall River, from Turk's Island for New-York, with a cargo of salt, has put in here, with loss of part of her rigging.

### Spoken, &c.

Lizzie Harward—ship, bd. eastward, was seen July 23, lat. 40 30, lon. 54 30.